The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

Volume XXX, No. 5 September, 1951

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The Collectors Club Philatelist

SEPTEMBER, 1951. VOL. XXX, NO. 5

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Editorial

Philately in the Light of Publicity

Stamp collecting is first and foremost a hobby, a diversion, a pastime, or call it what you will. Ours has been a troubled world wherein many of us have experienced two devastating world wars; the real threat of a third one, the consequences of which we all fear; and a long period of severe business depression. In order to condition ourselves to withstand all this, some sort of an escape mechanism is essential.

It has been found that a quiet evening at home with stamps can be as beneficial as an extended vacation. Philately allows us to forget our daily routine with all its hue and cry. Stamp collecting must then be a quiet pastime, surrounded with a certain amount of charm and indulged in mostly in a restful atmosphere. Anything injected into Philately which, perforce, removes it from its own quiet but eminent domain, directly offsets the primary purpose of the hobby. This explains why many a sincere philatelist deplores the injection therein of too much commercialism. If one measures a stamp solely by its present or potential market value, he at once replaces a pastime with a financial problem. These two ideas are completely incompatible.

This leads to the question:—Is stamp collecting as so viewed newsworthy?

Some would answer unequivocally, "Yes." Others among us are not so sure. The popular press seeks the sensational. It prefers crime to good deeds, war to peace, violence or self-destruction to a quiet natural death.

It is an historical fact that philately needed better public notices because in the past the little that had been printed was often in an unsympathetic and sneering manner. Beginning with this century public notice began to be taken of the important people who collected stamps, especially two of the past rulers—one of the greatest empire, and the other the president of the greatest republic in the world. The searchlight of publicity began to beam upon philately. The lay press eventually sought it out because of the reputed many millions who collected stamps. There was a circulation figure with which to reckon.

The popular magazines in recent years commenced making their play to stamp collecting. It had to be "good copy" tailored along their required sensational lines, with the result that *not one article* known to the writer *has depicted stamp collecting accurately*. One magazine ignorantly glorified a counterfeiter at our expense; another practically relegated our hobby to the gambling house; a third exaggerated prices so much that many unsuspecting persons dreamed they had a fortune buried away in their storage spaces. And there were many more equally stupid or misleading stories about philately. The day is longed for when one popular magazine will publish an article on philately in the reasonable sense of accurate reporting.

Nor have the newspapers done our hobby any real service in the manner they have written about it. Consequently it is possible to single out some of the harmful results of past publicity.

First of all, the increase in the number of robberies of collections and dealers' stocks can be attributed in part to such sensational publicity. The public now believes that there is "big money" in stamps, classing them with jewelry, furs and works of art, all popular forms of loot for criminals.

Secondly, the wrong type of people are being introduced to stamp collecting. The hobby has no therapeutic, educational or cultural value to them. It offers only a false lure of speedy profits. In time the bitter lesson is learned and stamp collecting is repudiated by them forever with the utmost contempt.

Third, Government officials are moving in more and more upon the philatelic scene. Far too many questionable issues have been marketed, with their blessings. Right in our own Post Office Department a highly placed official was recently tried and and convicted of irregularities. His crime was predicated solely upon the speculative aspect of stamp collecting.

And finally, the myth is being nourished that philately is only for those of great means. The rare and expensive stamps are spotlighted. As a matter of fact, true values are continually being exaggerated in the popular press. Consequently, one having the possibilities of becoming a sincere collector is frightened away.

These, then, are some of the liabilities heaped upon philately by press publicity. The solution is not simple, nor does it seem to be within the realm of accomplishment. These are times when a newspaper or magazine editor senses that stamp collecting can at times be "good copy," but he will publish the story as he wishes. We view the likelihood of altering this attitude as quite futile.

It is, however, within our own ranks that a start in the right direction can be made. The popular stamp publications should picture the pleasures of stamp collecting more and accentuate the market values less. Many a stamp, new or old, can be fascinatingly described and made into interesting reading. As an instance, we recently picked up a copy of a weekly stamp paper and leafed through it. The lead editorial comments deplored the existence of "criminals in stamp collecting." The words "racket," "sucker," "profiteers" and "moola" were repeated in this diatribe. It struck us as nothing but irresponsible name calling. Next came a gossip column written by a dealer, which he used as a medium to castigate his competitors. Following that was an "educational" article upon certain United States stamps. This was a direct copy from a previous work, and in its newer form was neither scholarly nor grammatically correct. But the primary purpose of the article was to hack the Scott Catalogue to pieces.

At this point we pause to reflect:—*Why would anyone want to collect stamps after reading this publication?* Perhaps the editor reasons that it is the sensational which builds circulation. No doubt such writings have an appeal for a certain segment of the hobby. But it seems logical that a collector, in the enjoyment of the process of stamp collecting, would prefer to read about stamps rather than petty personalities, especially if it happens to be the death of the editor's Aunt Jenny, his favorite shaving cream or an evening at his fraternal club.

An occasional personal comment of general philatelic interest can be tolerated, but these should be amusing sidelights and should never break the basic rule that the bulk of the reading matter in any stamp publication should be about stamps.

The BIG STORY about philately is that you have leisure time to spend with your collection. Whether you are rich or not, there are thousands of stamps to be secured within your budget. You can collect what you want and how you want it. You can meticulously mount every stamp, hand-letter each album page with hours of labor, or simply sort them out and hinge them into a plain book. Your stamps will not boss you, nor will they argue with you. You are your own master creating your own little world. That is the BIG STORY! Too many writers are missing this by telling about everything except the fundamental appeal of philately.

H. M. G.

CANADA

Official Records on the Dies of the Pence and First Decimal Issues, 1851-59

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

With the approval of the Canadian Post Office Department, we are able to illustrate two adjoining pages from the original records of the stamp manufacturers, which serve to throw further light on the production of the early issues of Canada.

The original dies, transfer rolls, and plates, which were still in the custody of the American Bank Note Company in 1902, were cancelled, and shipped to Ottawa at the request of the Canadian Post Office Department on February 19th of that year.* The inventory sheet accompanying the shipment among other things mentions that it included "8 dies of the Postage stamps of Canada," and "7 dies of the postage stamps of New Brunswick," and then went on to enumerate them.

This photograph (Figs. 1 and 2) not only confirms the invoice but shows the following interesting facts:—

That of the twelve different proofs of stamps on the record page, four were from altered dies, made to conform with the decimal currency, viz: 1c, 5c, 10c, and 17c. Two are from new dies, namely the 2c, and 12½c. Two original pence dies remained untouched, the 7½d and 12d respectively. This accounted for the eight dies in the inventory.

There is no doubt that the 2c and 12½c dies had been made from laydowns from the 1c and 7½d transfer rolls, which had been suitably altered and worked over.

As far as the seven dies of the 1860-63 issues of New Brunswick are concerned, they agree with the issued stamps. The inventory refers to eight dies, but one of them was an essay for the 1c stamp which was never used to make a plate.

Thus the record pages illustrated show only such stamps that were actually printed from plates, and are not concerned with the essays. The "132" encircled is the makers reference number. This has no philatelic significance, nor do any of the other numerals written thereon. This photograph is interesting also in that it shows that the Bank Note companies sometimes altered the original die to make new designs. They did not always make a laydown from a transfer roll and then make the necessary changes or additions.

This brief note will prove of interest to students of Canadian stamps, particularly to those interested in the production of line engraved stamps, a process which, in spite of modern technical developments, still stands unsurpassed for beauty, artistry, and safety from imitation.

* See "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada," Boggs, Vol. I, pages 216-219.

CORRECTION

Through the courtesy of Mr. F. Brown, of Canterbury, England, my attention has been called to an unfortunate error which crept in the article on *Canada 2c 1868* (COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. XXX, No. 1, Page 41). The sentence reading, "These blocks fitted together and proved to be positions No. 7-8-9-10; 17-18-19-20 on the sheet," should be "positions 5-6-7-8; 15-16-17-18."

W. S. B.



Fig. 1.—Upper and lower portion of a page from Record Ledger of the American Bank Note Company, referring to the 1851-59 issues.

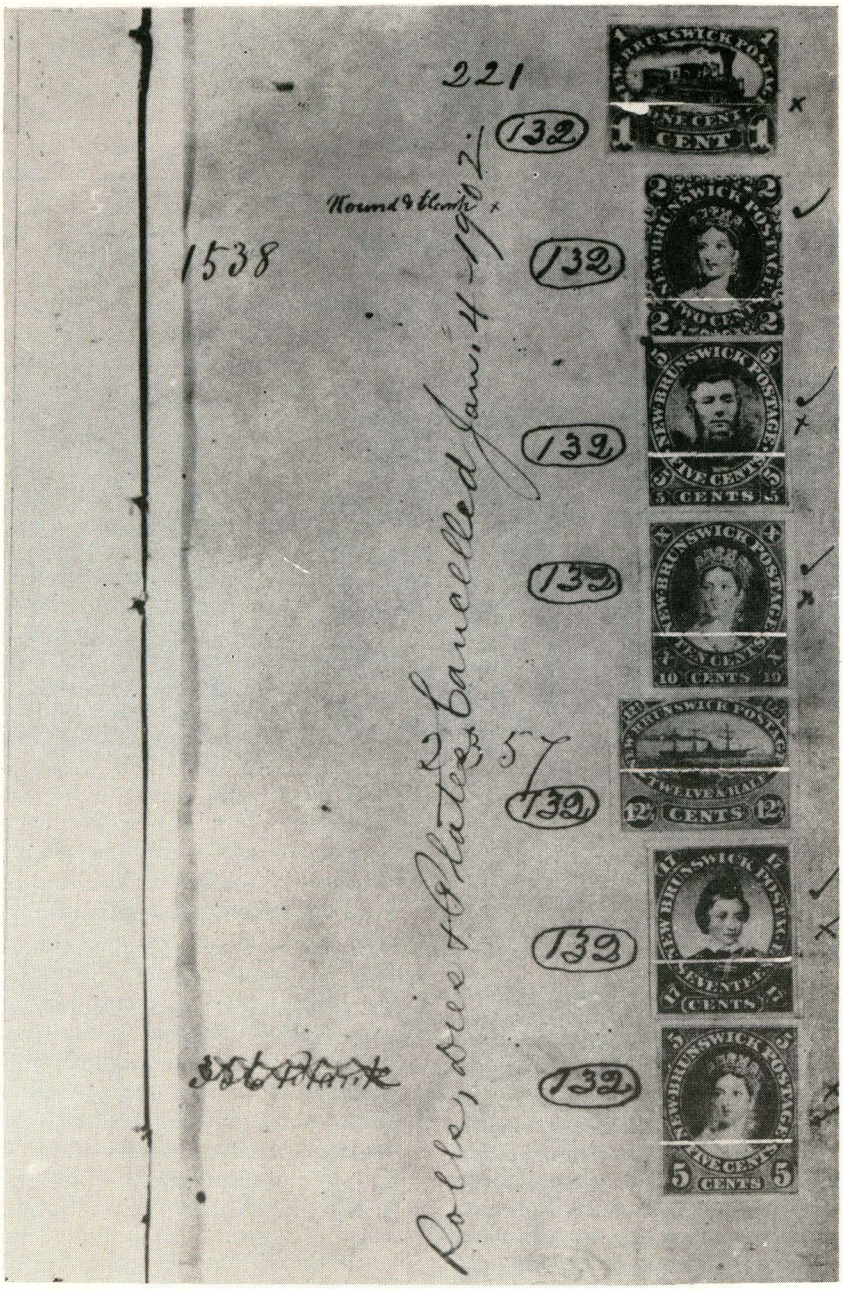


Fig. 2.—The adjoining page of the American Bank Note Company Record Ledger which has the New Brunswick stamps of 1860.

CANADA

Three Heretofore Unknown Essays of 1891.

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS



Illustrated herewith are what we believe to be three heretofore unknown essays prepared in 1891 by the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, Limited, of Montreal.

The British American Bank Note Company held the contract for printing the Dominion postage stamps at that time. This contract was due for renewal in 1892. Knowing this, the Canada Bank Note Company as it was then called, of which Mr. William C. Smillie, formerly with the British American Bank Note Company was an active partner, made strong efforts to secure the new contract. They prepared a handsome set of stamps, and offered to produce them at thirteen cents per thousand. This price was seven cents per thousand less than the contract then in force. The Canada Bank Note Company was successful in securing the contract. Before any stamps could be delivered, however, the negotiations for sale of the Canada Bank Note Company to the British American Bank Note Company had been successfully concluded. The new contract was taken over, the designs in use being supplied as before but at the reduced price of thirteen cents per thousand as stipulated by it.

The 2c design was used for the Universal Union Post Card of 1897. Students of Canadian stamps are familiar with the various engraved and lithographed essays for the 1c, 2c, and 3c denominations, which are found in a range of different colors, and on several kinds of paper. The fact that essays were prepared for the 5c, 10c, and 15c of the same series is, we believe, new information for philatelists. We would be pleased to hear from anyone who owns any examples of these essays, and correspondence upon them is invited.

CANADA

Perforated Initials Found On Canadian Stamps

By C. M. JEPHCOTT

Introduction

The collecting of stamps with perforated initials has never been popular. In the minds of many collectors, even such stamps as have been officially perforated by a government for its own use, are considered as "damaged" copies. This prejudice has arisen to a great extent through the action of the publishers of stamp catalogues who refuse to list such official items. Collectors who slavishly confine their activities to collecting only those stamps which have received catalogue recognition lose much of the interest which can be derived from the hobby of Philately.

The forming of a side line collection is both interesting and stimulating, and frequently relieves the tedium by opening up new fields of effort. The collecting of stamps with perforated initials which have been used by governments, or by private firms, is an inexpensive byway of Philately which has a definite historical background.

Early Development

Since the establishment of mail services, the protection of the postal revenue has always been of prime importance, and the introduction of postage stamps presented new problems. One of these was the theft of stamps by postal employees. Various safeguards have been tried by Postal administrations to prevent such theft, and it is not surprising that private companies wished also to protect themselves against a similar type of loss.

The first practical steps towards achieving this objective were taken in Great Britain.* Suggestions were submitted to the Post Office authorities as early as 1867. One proposal was the printing of the initials of the firm on the front or back of each stamp. This idea was put into effect, and the practice of overprinting or underprinting stamps prevailed for a short time, but was soon objected to by the British Post Office. Another proposal was the perforating of each stamp with the initials of the company concerned. At that time a machine for perforating stamps with letters had been invented and patented by a Mr. Joseph Sloper. The perforation pins in this machine were so arranged that a full sheet of stamps could be perforated in one operation. This latter proposal received official sanction, and British postage stamps with perforated initials have been in use since 1868. It was not long before the Department of Inland Revenue gave similar permission for the perforating of revenue stamps.

The use of this perforating device was found to remove the incentive for stealing stamps by preventing the use or sale of the stamps so marked. This success led to the perforating of stamps for official use by the two Departments of the British Government. The stamps used by the Board of Trade between 1882 and 1904, were perforated with a Crown and the initials BT below. For a few months during 1895 and 1896, the Office of Works perforated stamps for their own use with a crown and OW below.

The advantages derived from perforating stamps with initials were so apparent that the practice quickly spread to Continental Europe, and by 1880 perforated initial stamps were in use in Belgium, Germany, France, Denmark, Switzerland, and Austria.

* See "British Stamps Perforated with Firms' Initials" by F. Hugh Vallancey, from which this information upon British stamps was obtained.

CANADIAN POST OFFICE REGULATIONS

The first reference to perforated initial stamps appeared in the January, 1895, issue of the Canada Official Postal Guide. It read as follows:—"Persons or firms using very large quantities of stamps may also arrange with the Department to have the stamps they purchase perforated with their initials at their own cost." It is not clear from the wording whether it was the intention of the Department to have the stamps perforated at the Post Office, or merely to give permission to any firm desiring to adopt this practice. It is interesting to note that individuals could have stamps perforated with their own initials.

In 1896, the regulation was changed and read as follows: "Perforated Stamps:—No objection is made by the Department to the perforation of postage stamps with the initials of the individual or firm using them." This change meant that it was no longer necessary to obtain permission from the Post Office Department, and this situation lasted until 1910. Thus, up to 1910, no record existed in the Department of those using perforated initial stamps. Further, no limitation was placed on the size of the holes, or on the area which the design covered.

It is difficult to determine the earliest use of perforated initial stamps in Canada. The author has only seen three designs on the small Queen's issue of postage stamps, namely, W. J. G, IC/R, and JH/S. Figure 1 shows a cover dated January 11, 1895, with a stamp perforated W. J. G. This is just eleven days after the official authorization. However, it is probable that the W. J. Gage Co. were using these stamps before receiving official sanction.

Figure 2 shows a pair of 1 cent stamps of the small Queen's issue, dated January 15, 1896, which has the name of the firm, W. J. McGuire and Co. impressed on the face with a rubber stamp. This practice was never authorized, and Canadian stamps showing this kind of identification are scarce.

On May 8, 1908, the Postmaster General of the United States amended the United States Postal Regulations so as to permit the perforating of stamps for identification pur-



Fig. 1. Cover cancelled Toronto, Canada January 11, 1895, just eleven days after the official authorization to permit perforated initials on Canadian stamps.

(Photo by Boutrelle)



(Photo by Boutrelle)

Fig. 2. An unauthorized use of a rubber handstamp on a pair of stamps, the cancellation date was January 15, 1896.

poses. The new Regulations contained the following paragraph: "United States Postage stamps, to be acceptable, must be absolutely without defacement, provided that for the purpose of identification only, and not for advertising, it shall be permissible to puncture or perforate letters, numbers, or other works or devices in the United States Postage and Special Delivery Stamps. The punctures or perforations shall not exceed one thirty-second of an inch in diameter, and the whole space occupied by the identifying works shall not exceed one-half inch square. The puncturing or perforating must be done in such a manner as to leave the stamp easily recognizable as genuine, and not previously used. The use of ink or coloring matter in connection with such perforating is prohibited." The above paragraph is quoted verbatim as it undoubtedly had some bearing on the subsequent change in the Canadian Regulations.

Although the Canada official Postal Guide for the year 1910 merely states that "No objection is made by the Department to the perforation of postage stamps with the initials of the individual or firm using them," the Quarterly Supplement of the Postal Guide dated April, 1910, contained the following paragraph: "No objection is made by the Department to the perforation of postage stamps with the distinctive marks (initials or other) of the individual or firm using them, but it must be understood that the designs employed should be for the purpose of identification, and not for advertising. The perforation shall not exceed one thirty-second of an inch in diameter, and the whole space occupied by the identifying device shall not exceed one-half inch square. The perforating must not be done in such a manner as to prevent the stamp being easily recognized as genuine, and not one that had been previously used. The use of ink or other coloring matter in connection with the perforating is prohibited. Individuals or firms desirous of using perforated postage stamps must first make application to the Postmaster General submitting their proposed designs, and obtain permission for their use." The above regulation is still in force, except that since 1928, permission has been given for the perforating of post cards.

Since April, 1910, firms desirous of using perforated initial stamps have had to make application to the Postmaster General (submitting their proposed designs), and obtain permission for their use. According to the Post Office records, seventy-nine applications have been approved. The numbers in each year are as follows:

1910—twelve	1922—one
1911—eleven	1923—three
1912—twenty	1924—one
1913—eight	1925—two
1914—six	1926—two
1915—four	1927—one
1917—two	1928—one
1920—three	1931—two

It would appear that this regulation is not strictly enforced, as there is no record of an approval being given since 1931.

The Canadian Post Office authorized the use of Postage Meters in July, 1923, and since that date the use of perforated initial stamps has gradually decreased. To-day only a few firms are taking advantage of the privilege. It is doubtful whether the total number of firms which have perforated Canadian stamps with initials is greatly in excess of two hundred.

Perforating Machines

Figures 3 and 4 show two types of perforating machines which are in general use.

The machine shown in Figure 3 has a base measuring 12½ by 5 inches, and weighs 23 lbs. Stamps are perforated in rows of five, using half sheets lengthwise. The capacity per stroke is as follows:

Three or less initials on each stamp (20 stamps on each stroke. Row of 5, three sheets thick).

Four initials on each stamp (15 stamps on each stroke. Row of 5, three sheets thick).

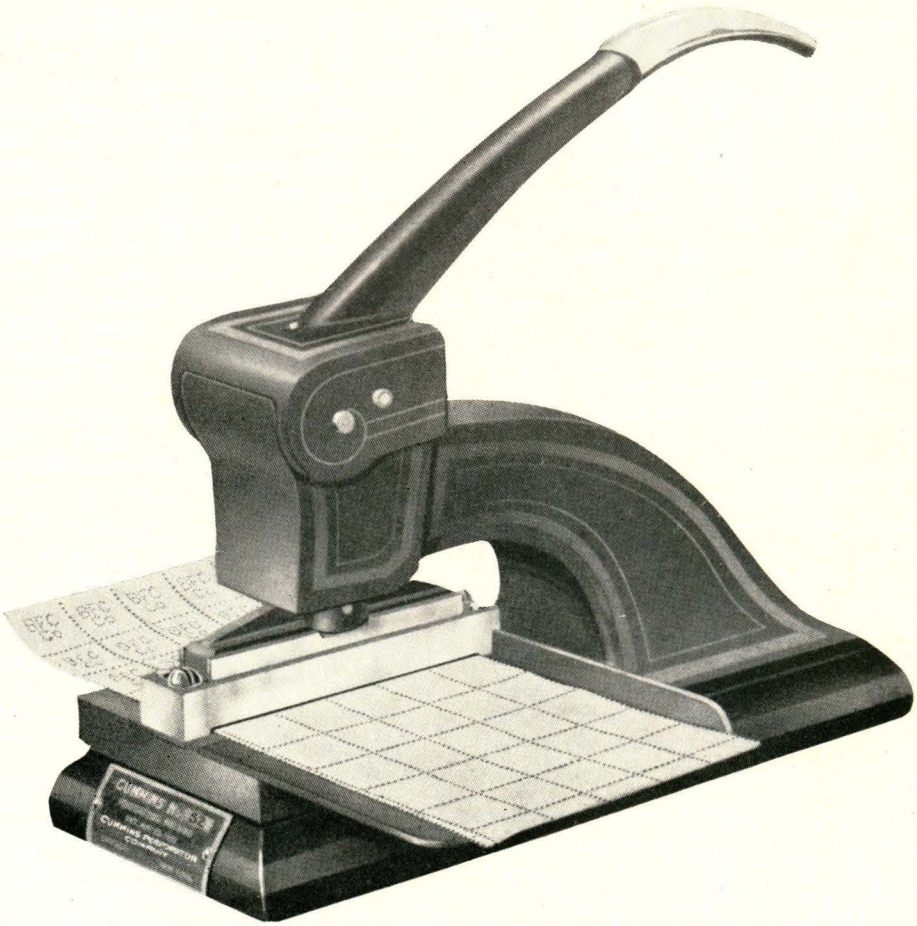


Fig. 3. One of the machines used for perforating.

Five or six initials on each stamp (10 stamps each stroke. Row of 5, two sheets thick).

Stamps can be perforated at the rate of 300 to 500 per minute.

The machine shown in Figure 4 has a base measuring 17¼ by 5 inches, and weighs 33 lbs. It has double the capacity of the smaller machine, as stamps are perforated in rows of ten instead of rows of five.

The perforations made by these machines conform to the requirement of the Post Office Department, i.e., holes not over one thirty-second of an inch in diameter and a total space not over one-half inch square. The stamps lie flat on the plate, and are pushed forward by the operator one row at a time.

Usually the pins are so arranged that, when sheets are fed through the machines from top to bottom face up, the initials will be horizontal and properly oriented when viewed from the face of the stamp. Occasionally, the pins are so arranged that the initials read vertically as in No. 103, but more often vertical initials are produced by part sheets being fed in the wrong way.

Also, carelessness on the part of the operator produces stamps on which the initials are inverted, reversed, both inverted and reversed, doubled, or aligned obliquely.

The groups of pins forming the initials are so spaced that when sheets of normal sized stamps are perforated the design appears on the center of each stamp. Double sized stamps as in No. 33a, will contain part of an extra set of initials.

Mention may be made of the extra hole or holes which are added, but which do not

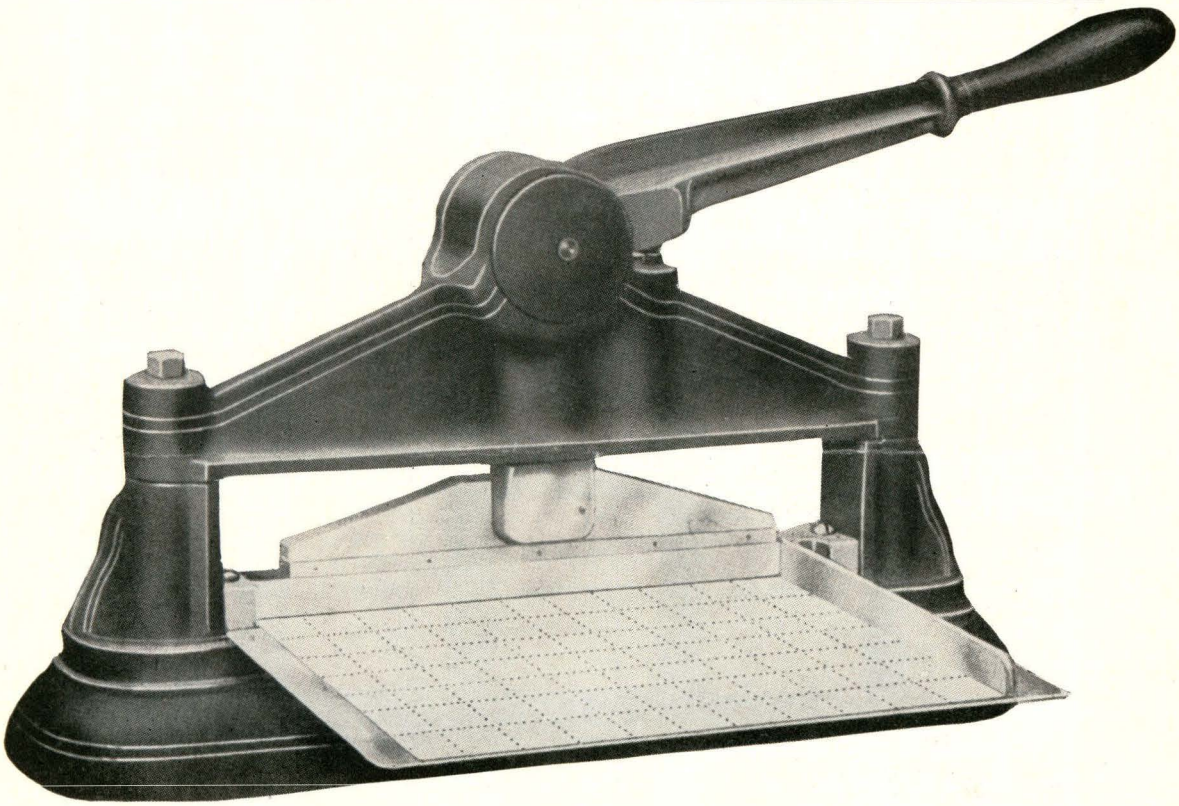


Fig. 4. Another type of perforating machine capable of perforating in rows of ten stamps at a time.

form an integral part of the design. These are used for purposes of office identification. No. 97 (New York Life Insurance Co.) shows an extra hole between N and L, and an extra hole under N. It has been reported that this company has a very elaborate system of marking, and that an extra hole occurs opposite each hole of the three letters. The identification of these office markings would be an interesting study, but this subject does not come within the scope of this article.

Perforated Initial Stamps

Illustrations are shown of 165 designs found on Canadian postage and/or revenue stamps. It will be observed that several firms have used more than one perforating machine. Where the size or arrangements vary, the different designs have been included. Differences in design, showing only the variations in the position of the extra hole or holes used for office identification purposes, have not been illustrated.

It might be mentioned that most of the perforating machines used in Canada and the United States are manufactured by one company. They keep a record of the design used by their clients, and it is their policy to make a different design for each firm.

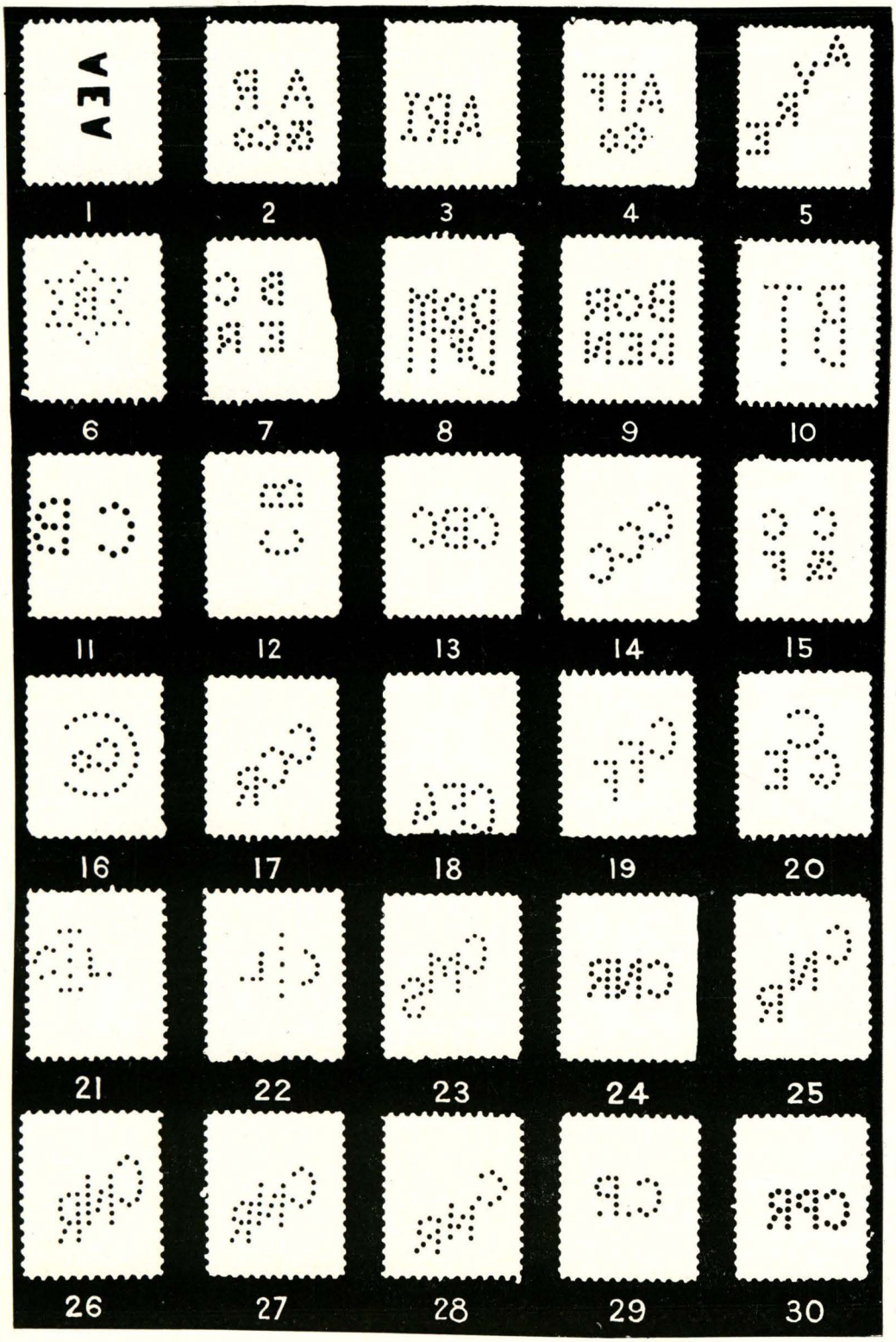
There are several examples of the same design being found on Canadian and United States stamps. This is to be expected when it is realized the large numbers of American Companies which have established branch offices in Canada. There are two ways in which foreign companies might use Canadian stamps although having no branch or office situated in that country. One is the use of Canadian revenue stamps to be affixed to those cheques which are to be cashed in Canada, and the other is the use of Canadian postage stamps to be affixed to envelopes for

(Text Continued on Page 244.)

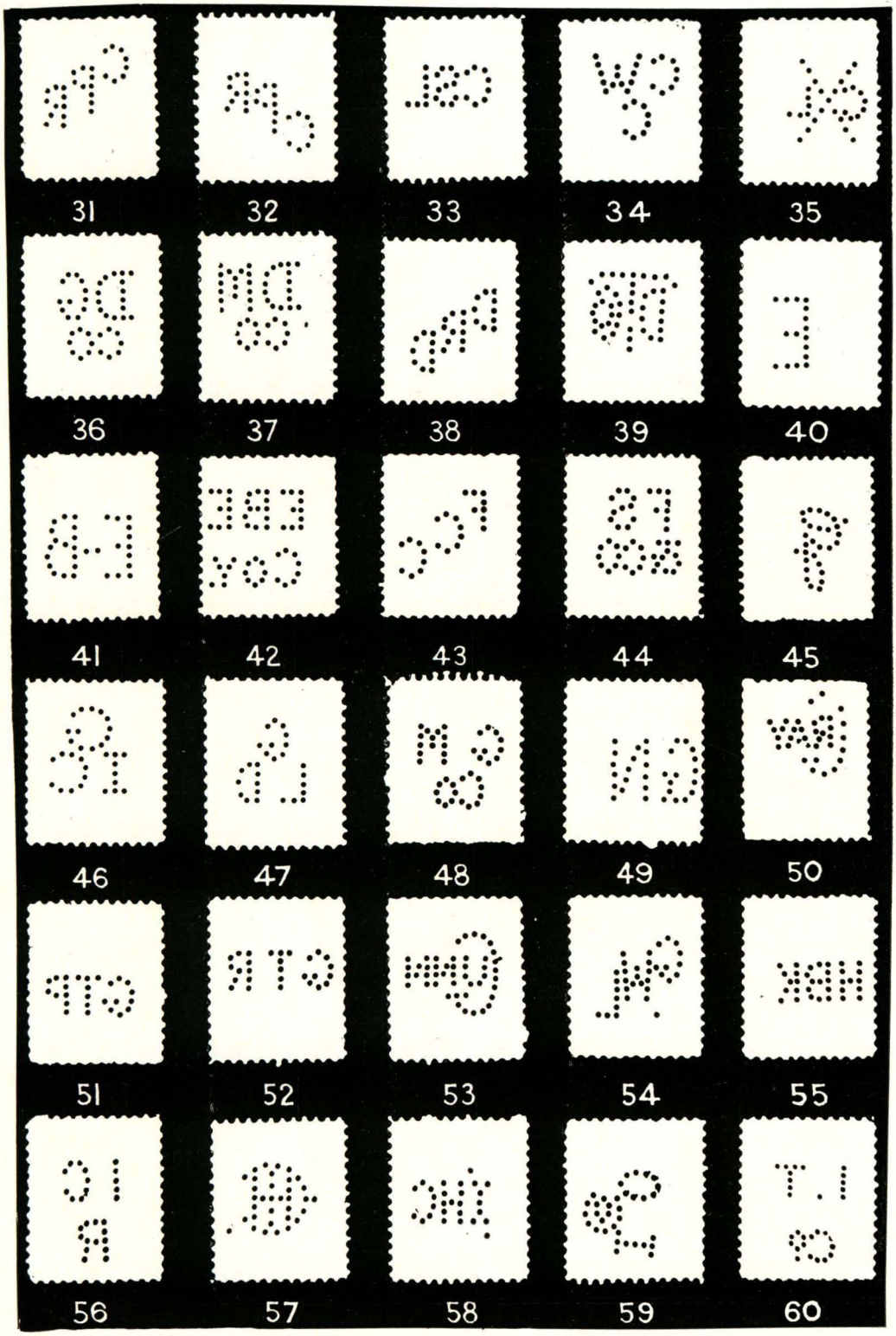
LIST OF COMPANIES

PERFORATING CANADIAN POSTAGE AND/OR REVENUE STAMPS

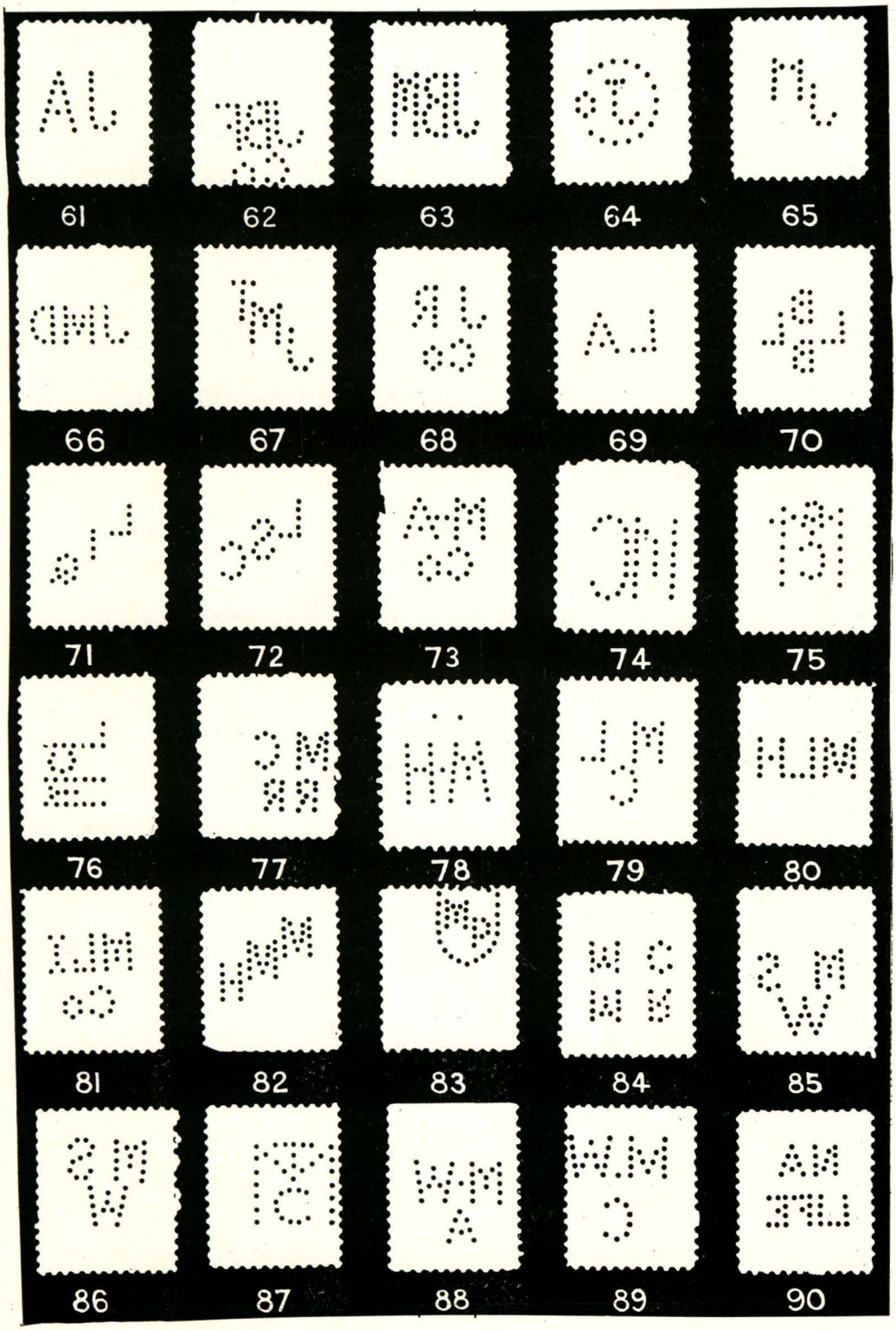
No.	Name of User	Head Office or Branch	Date of Authorization	Period of Use
1.	A. E. Ames and Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 15, 1912	Gv.
2.	Alphonse Racine and Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		E.-Gv.
3.	Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.	Lethbridge, Alta.		E.
4.	American Type Foundry Co.	Vancouver, B. C.		E.
5.	Ayre and Sons	St. Johns, Nfld.		Gvi.
6.		Windsor, Ont.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
6a.				Gv.
7.	British Columbia Electric Railway	Vancouver, B. C.		Gv.
8.	Bank of Montreal	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.
9.	Borden's Farm Products Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	April 12, 1923	Gv.
10.	Bell Telephone Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	March 17, 1915	Gv.-Gvi.
11.				E.
12.				E.
13.	Canadian Broadcasting Corp.	Ottawa, Ont.		Gvi.
14.	Canada Cement Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	Nov. 11, 1914	Gv.
15.	Canada Car and Foundry Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	Sept. 30, 1911	Gv.
16.	Codville Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	July 27, 1914	Gv.-Gvi.
17.	Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	August 20, 1912	Gv.
18.	Canadian Edison Appliances Co.	Stratford, Ont.		Gv.
19.	Canadian Foundries and Forgings, Ltd.	Brockville, Ont.	Jan. 16, 1920	Gv.
20.	Canadian General Electric Co.	Toronto, Ont.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
21.	Canadian Industries Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.
22.	Canadian Industries Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.-Gvi.
23.	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.	Trail, B. C.	Nov. 2, 1920	Gv.-Gvi.
24.	Canadian Northern Railway	Winnipeg, Man.	Nov. 9, 1910	E.-Gv.
25.	Canadian Northern Railway, (now Canadian National Railway)	Toronto, Ont.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
26.	Canadian National Railway	Montreal, P. Q.	March 13, 1928	Gv.-Gvi.
27.	Canadian National Railway	Winnipeg, Man.		Gv.-Gvi.
28.	Canadian National Railway	Toronto, Ont.		Gvi.
29.	Toronto Saturday Night (Consolidated Press)	Toronto, Ont.	June 21, 1910	E.
30.	Canadian Pacific Railway	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 1, 1910	E.
31.	Canadian Pacific Railway	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.-Gvi.


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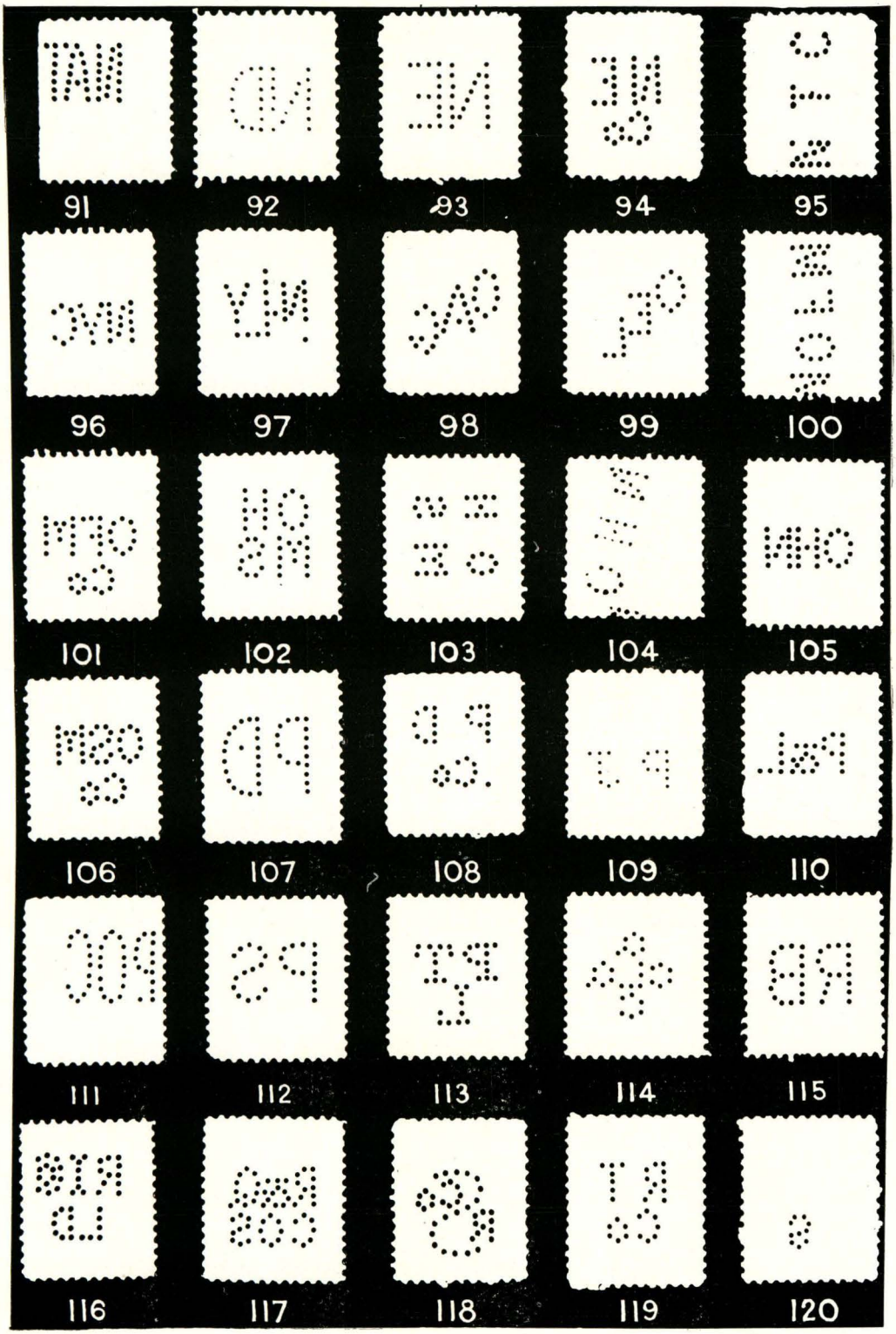
No.	Name of User	Head Office or Branch	Date of Authorization	Period of Use
32.	Canadian Pacific Railway	Vancouver, B. C.		Gv.-Gvi.
33.	Canadian Steamship Lines	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.
33a.				Gv.
33b.	Cleveland Tractor Co.			Gv.
33c.	Cudahy			Gv.
34.	Canadian Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Dec. 18, 1926	Gv.-Gvi.
35.	Canadian Explosives Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.
36.	Dominion Glass Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	Oct. 26, 1914	Gv.
37.	Dennison Manufacturing Co.	Toronto, Ont.		Gv.-Gvi.
38.	D. R. Dingwell, Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.		Gv.
39.	Drug Trading Co.	Toronto, Ont.		Gv.
40.	T. Eaton Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	May 12, 1931	Gv.
41.	Eby Blain Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.		E.
42.	E. B. Eddy Co.	Hull, P. Q.		E.
42a.				Gv.
43.	Fowler's Canadian Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 19, 1911	Gv.
43a.				Gv.
44.	Finley, Smith and Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	Nov. 24, 1917	Gv.-Gvi.
45.	Goodwins Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.	Nov. 3, 1913	Gv.
46.	Globe Indemnity Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	Dec. 28, 1923	Gv.
47.	(Greenshields Ltd.)	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.
48.	Gordon MacKay and Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 9, 1910	E.-Gv.-Gvi.
49.	(Great Northern Railway).	New Westminster, B. C.		Gv.
50.	Gray.			E.
51.	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	Winnipeg, Man.		E.-Gv.
52.	Grand Trunk Railway	Montreal, P. Q.	Dec. 5, 1912	E.-Gv.
53.	Gunn, Langlois and Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	April 13, 1912	E.-Gv.
54.	Great West Life Assurance Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Sept. 25, 1912	Gv.
55.	Hudson Bay Knitting Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	July 25, 1912	Gv.
56.	(Intercolonial Railway)	Montreal, P. Q.		V.-E.
57.	International Harvester Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	May 11, 1910	E.-Gv.-Gvi.
58.	International Harvester Co.			Gv.-Gvi.
59.	Imperial Optical Co.	Toronto, Ont.		Gv.
59a.				Gv.
60.	(Imperial Tobacco Co.)	Montreal, P. Q.		E.


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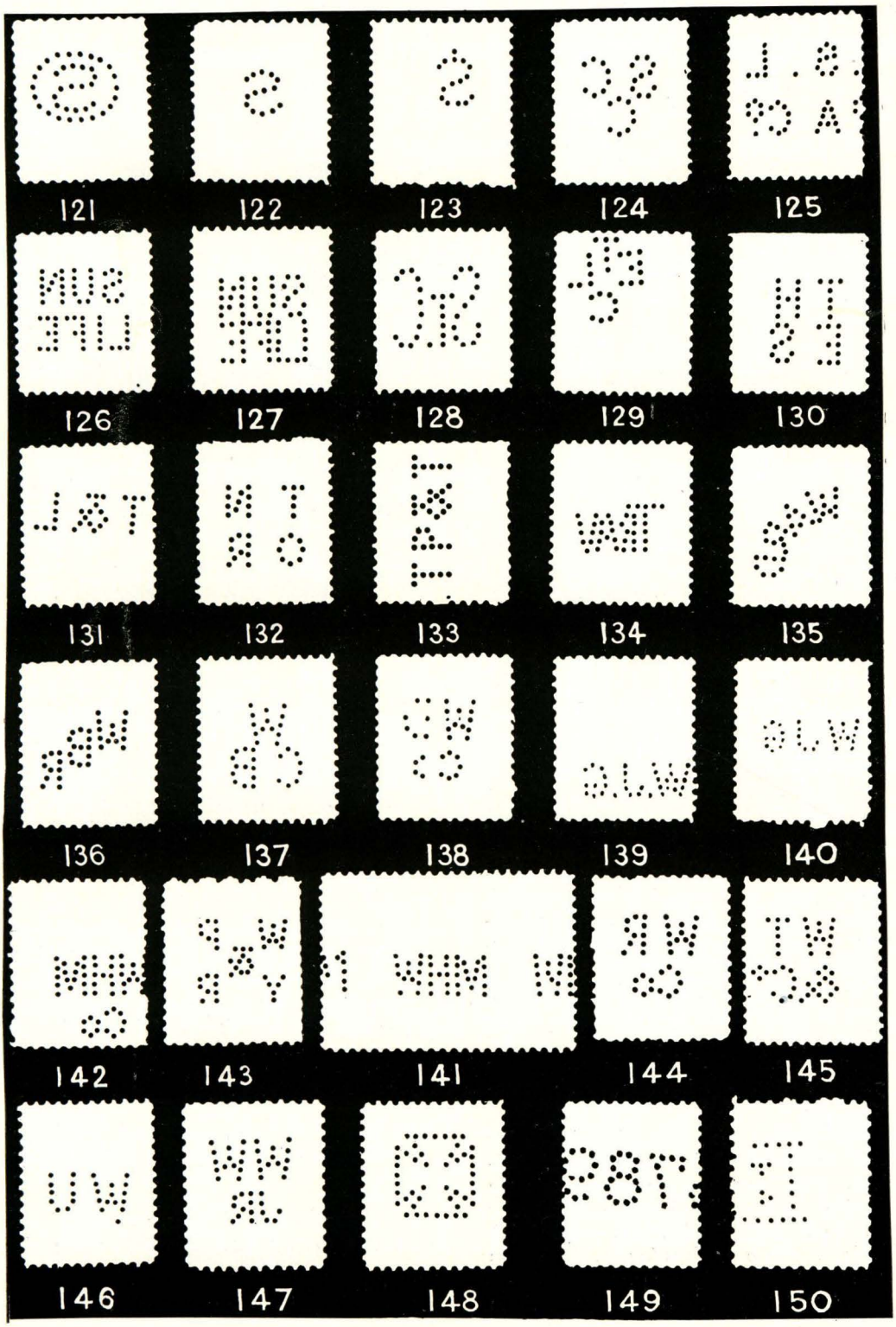
No.	Name of User	Head Office or Branch	Date of Authorization	Period of Use
61.	James Alexander Co. Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.	April 29, 1911	Gv.
62.		Windsor, Ont.		Gv.-Gvi.
63.	J. B. McLean Publishing Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 21, 1913	Gv.
64.	James Coristine and Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	Sept. 15, 1913	E.-Gv.
64a.		Montreal, P. Q.		V.
65.				Gv.
66.		Toronto, Ont.		E.-Gv.
67.	James Morrison Brass Mfg. Co.	Toronto, Ont.	August 28, 1911	E.-Gv.
68.	James Robertson Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	Sept. 21, 1911	E.-Gv.
69.	Province of Ontario (Legislative Assembly)	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 26, 1931	Gv.-Gvi.
70.	Lamontagne Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.	Oct. 26, 1914	Gv.
71.	Lucerne in Quebec Community Association	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.
72.	Lake Superior Power Co. (now Algoma Steel Co.)	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
72a.	(Lehigh Valley Coal Co.)			Gv.
73.	Merrick-Anderson Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Nov. 6, 1912	Gv.
74.	(Michigan Central Railway)	St. Thomas, Ont.		Gv.
75.	McClary Manufacturing Co.	London, Ont.	Jan. 4, 1912	E.-Gv.
76.	W. S. McLaughlin Co.	Winnipeg, Man.		Gv.
77.	Michigan Central Railroad	Detroit, Mich.	March 20, 1913	Gv.
77a.	Militia Dept.	Ottawa, Ont.		Gv.
77b.	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	New York, N. Y.		Gv.
78.	Massey-Harris Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	July 3, 1925	Gv.-Gvi.
79.	Mutual Life Assurance Co.	Waterloo, Ont.	Sept. 30, 1914	Gv.
80.	Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		E.-Gv.
81.	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	Ottawa, Ont.		Gv.-Gvi.
81a.	Mackenzie Mann Co.	Toronto, Ont.		Gv.
82.	Miller-Morse Hardware Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Nov. 18, 1910	Gv.
83.	(Missouri Pacific Railway)			Gv.
84.	Montreal Rolling Mills Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
85.	Montreal Steel Works	Montreal, P. Q.	Dec. 1, 1910	E.
86.	(Montreal Stencil Works)	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.-Gvi.
87.	Marcil Trust Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.
88.	Marshall-Wells Alberta Co.	Edmonton, Alta.		Gv.
89.				Gv.

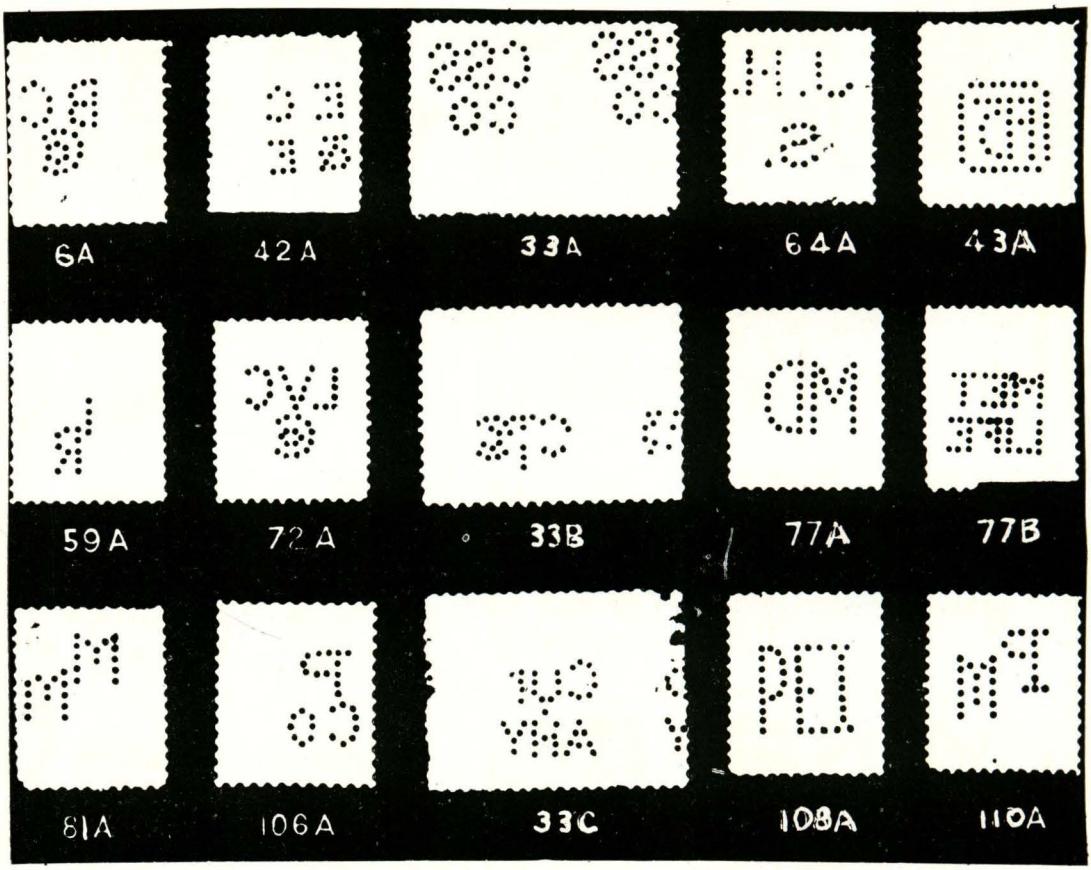

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No.	Name of User	Head Office or Branch	Date of Authorization	Period of Use
90.	North American Life Assurance Co.	Toronto, Ont.		E.-Gv.
91.				Gv.
92.	Department of National Defence	Ottawa, Ont.		Gv.
93.	Northern Electric Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	July 13, 1925	Gv.
94.	National Elevator Co.	Winnipeg, Man.		Gv.
95.				E.
96.	New York Central Railway	New York, N. Y.		Gv.
97.	New York Life Insurance Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	April 25, 1912	E.-Gv.-Gvi.
98.	Ocean, Accident and Guarantee Corp.	Toronto, Ont.		Gv.-Gvi.
99.	Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co.	Waterloo, Ont.		Gv.
100.	(Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.)			E.
101.	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 22, 1912	E.-Gv.-Gvi.
102.	Department of Finance (On His Majesty's Service)	Ottawa, Ont.	May 23, 1923	Gv.-Gvi.
103.	Dominion of Canada (On His Majesty's Service)	Ottawa, Ont.	August 6, 1939	Gvi.
104.	(Osler, Hammond and Nanton)			V.-E.
105.	Osler, Hammond and Nanton	Winnipeg, Man.		Gv.-Gvi.
106.	Office Specialty Manufacturing Co.	Toronto, Ont.	May 3, 1910	E.-Gv.
106a.	Pullman Co.	Chicago, Ill.		Gvi.
107.	Parke-Davis Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.-Gvi.
108.	Parke-Davis Co.	Walkerville, Ont.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
108a.	Province of Prince Edward Island.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.		Gv.
109.	Price Jone Canada Ltd.	Calgary, Aita.	June 10, 1912	Gv.
110.	Pratt and Lambert	Bridgeburg, Ont.	June 16, 1911	Gv.-Gvi.
110a.	(Pere Marquette Railway)	Chatham, Ont.		Gv.
111.	Palmolive Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 18, 1927	Gv.
112.	Province of Saskatchewan	Regina, Sask.	Sept. 10, 1924	Gv.-Gvi.
113.	P. T. Legare Ltd.	Quebec, P. Q.	May 23, 1912	Gv.
114.	Quebec Liquor Commission	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.-Gvi.
115.	Ryrie Brothers	Toronto, Ont.	March 23, 1910	E.-Gv.
116.	Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
117.	Royal and Queen Insurance Co.'s	Montreal, P. Q.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
118.	Robert Simpson Co.	Toronto, Ont.	July 25, 1910	E.-Gv.
119.	Royal Trust Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	July 24, 1914	Gv.


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No.	Name of User	Head Office or Branch	Date of Authorization	Period of Use
120.				E.
121.	(Swift Canadian Co.)			Gv.
122.	Swift Canadian Co.	Toronto, Ont.	April 28, 1914	Gv.-Gvi.
123.	Swift Canadian Co.	Toronto, Ont.		Gv.-Gvi.
124.	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton, Ont.	April 13, 1911	E.-Gv.-Gvi.
125.	Sun Life Assurance Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		V.E.-Gvi.
126.	Sun Life Assurance Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.
127.	Sun Life Assurance Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		Gv.-Gvi.
128.	F. X. St. Charles and Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	July 17, 1915	E.-Gv.
129.	Toronto Electric Light Co.	Toronto, Ont.	May 12, 1910	E.-Gv.
130.	Toronto Hydro Electric System	Toronto, Ont.	July 28, 1913	Gv.
131.	Trust and Loan Co. of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	May 21, 1912	E.-Gv.
132.	Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	North Bay, Ont.	Nov. 12, 1917	Gv.
133.				E.
134.	Travellers Insurance Co.	Montreal, P. Q.		E.-Gv.-Gvi.
135.	Jos. Ward and Co.	Montreal, P. Q.	Sept. 21, 1911	E.-Gv.
136.	Warwick Bros. and Rutter	Toronto, Ont.		E.-Gv.
137.	Workmens Compensation Board	Vancouver, B. C.		Gv.-Gvi.
138.	William Davies Co.	Toronto, Ont.		E.-Gv.
139.	W. J. Gage Co.	Toronto, Ont.		V.
140.	W. J. Gage Co.	Toronto, Ont.		E.-Gv.
141.	W. H. Macken Co.	Vancouver, B. C.		Gv.
142.	(W. H. Macken Co.)			Gv.
143.	White Pass and Yukon Railway	White Horse, Yukon		E.
144.	William Rennie Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 19, 1915	Gv.-Gvi.
145.		Toronto, Ont.		Gv.-Gvi.
146.	Western Union Telegraph Co.	St. John, N. B.	June 16, 1911	E.-Gv.-Gvi.
147.	William Wrigley Jr.	Toronto, Ont.		Gv.-Gvi.
148.	Gutta Percha Rubber Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 13, 1920	Gv.
149.				E.
150.				Gv.


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the payment of return postage on Canadian correspondence. Thus, a complete list of perforated initials which have appeared on Canadian stamps is a very difficult task, as it is possible that, in some cases, only a relatively few sheets might have been so perforated.

The following list gives the information, as known to the author, on the stamps which have been illustrated. The name of the user is given where known. A bracket around the name means that the identification is tentative.

In some cases, the choice of a city to list under head office or branch presented difficulties. The locations were chosen from the following sources of information: (a) city from where authorization was sought, (2) city from where perforating machine was ordered, (3) cancelled stamps.

The dates of authorization are taken from the Post Office records. The dates shown for No. 102 and 103 are the dates on which the government ordered the perforating machines. In the majority of cases, no dates of authorization exist, as many firms commenced using perforated initial stamps before 1910, when no authorization was necessary.

An attempt has been made to give some idea of the period of use. The V, E, Gv, and Gvi, stand for Victoria, Edward, George V, and George VI, respectively. It is not suggested that this data is complete, but it does show that of the 165 designs illustrated, at least 5 occur on one or more of the Victorian issues, at least 57 occur on the Edwardian issues, at least 136 occur on one or more of the George V issues, and at least 51 occur on one or more of the George VI issues.

(Continued on Page 281.)

CANADA

5c -- 1859

An Analysis of Six Proofsheets *

By MAJOR G. A. E. CHAPMAN †

In this analysis an endeavor has been made to list and to record on the enlarged diagrams every feature (excepting blemishes deemed due to a poorly "wiped" plate or to other causes) which was noted on each "position" of all six sheets. Features found repeated upon three or more sheets are noted by an asterisk.

THE C. DOT. The position and character of the C dots as shown upon the illustrations were recorded as accurately as possible from one of the six Proofsheets and described in this analysis in terms of relation to the normal position, i.e., a position selected for expediency as being roughly just East of centre and slightly higher than the top of the tail

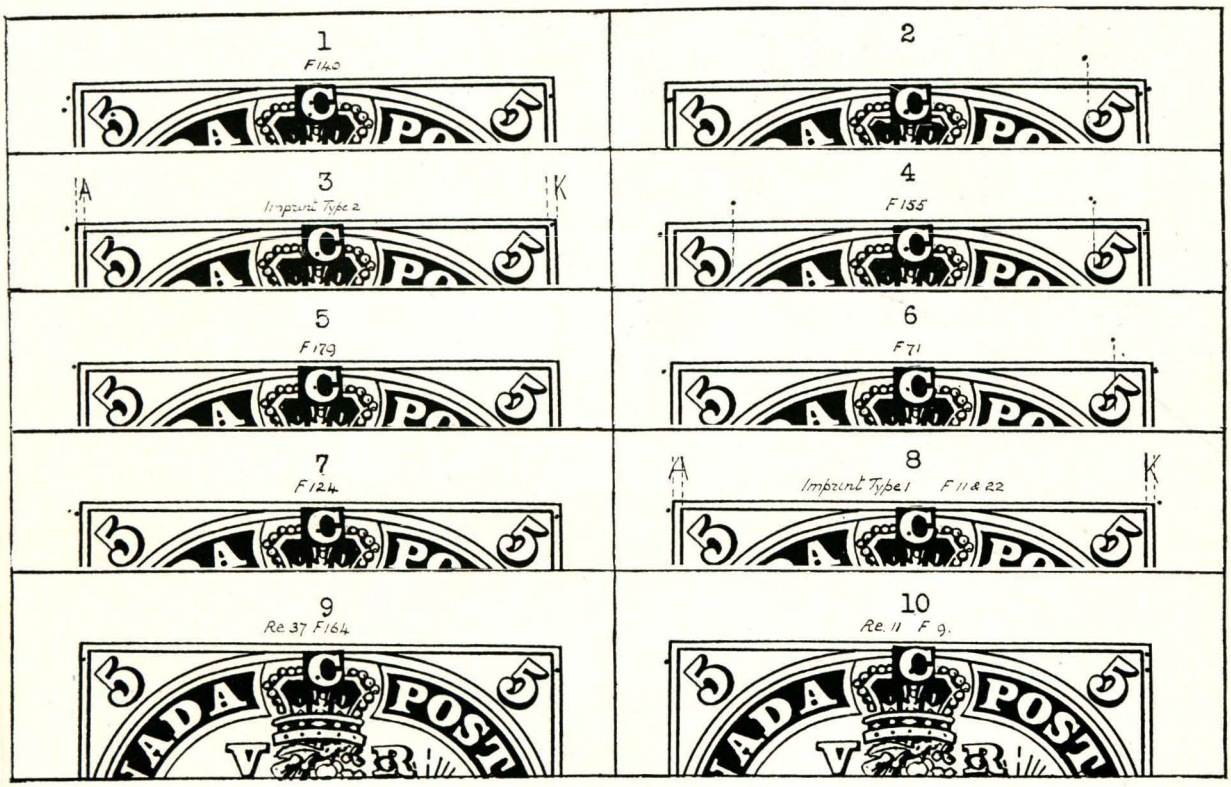


Fig. 1 Plate 1 North Margin

* One sheet the property of the Hon. J. A. Calder and five sheets the property of the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Esq.

† The author wishes to acknowledge the kind assistance of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs in the preparation of this Study.

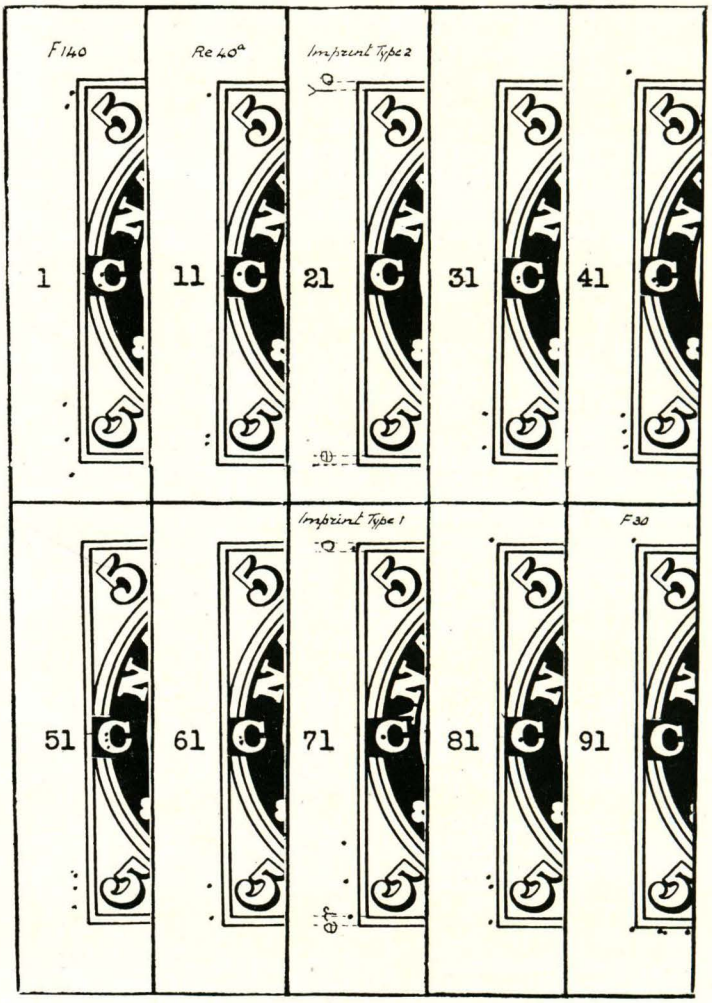
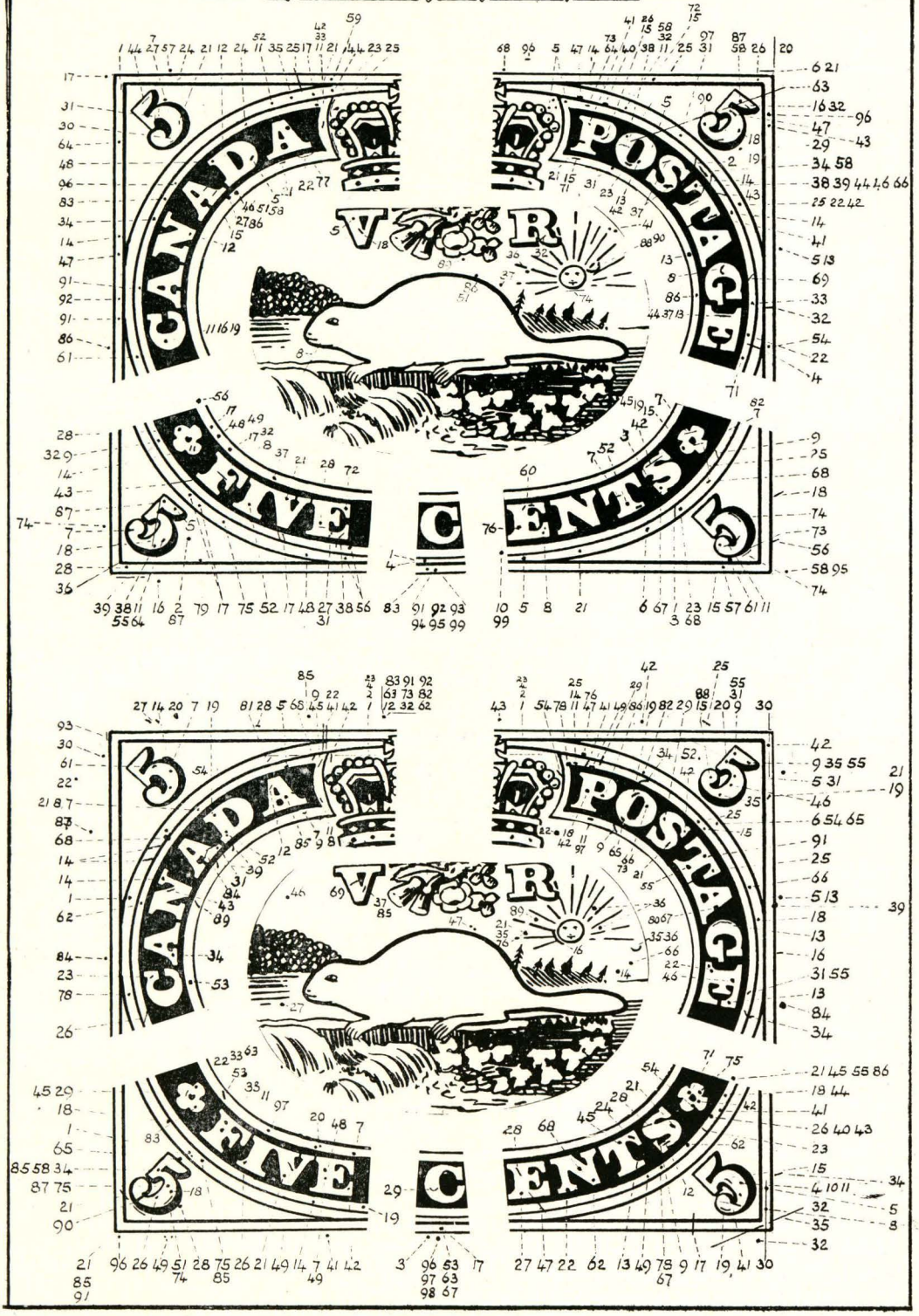


Fig. 3 Plate 1 West Margin

of the C. Although undoubtedly an important factor towards finally clinching identification, the C dot, it is now considered, cannot be accepted as infallible proof because, not only have certain stamps of the same plate position been known for some time to exist with and without the C dot, but further study of the Proofsheets since completion of this analysis has disclosed cases of pronounced variation in shape and position of the C dots of identical stamps. Such absence of variation does not necessarily indicate a different plate origin as stamps with such differences exist with multiple irrefutable evidence of origin from the same plate.

The study tends to indicate that these proof sheets offer great promise of allocation to plate positions of further proven re-entries and flaws, that in them lies valuable material towards the determination of several more

Key to Photostat of Proof sheets of Plate 1.



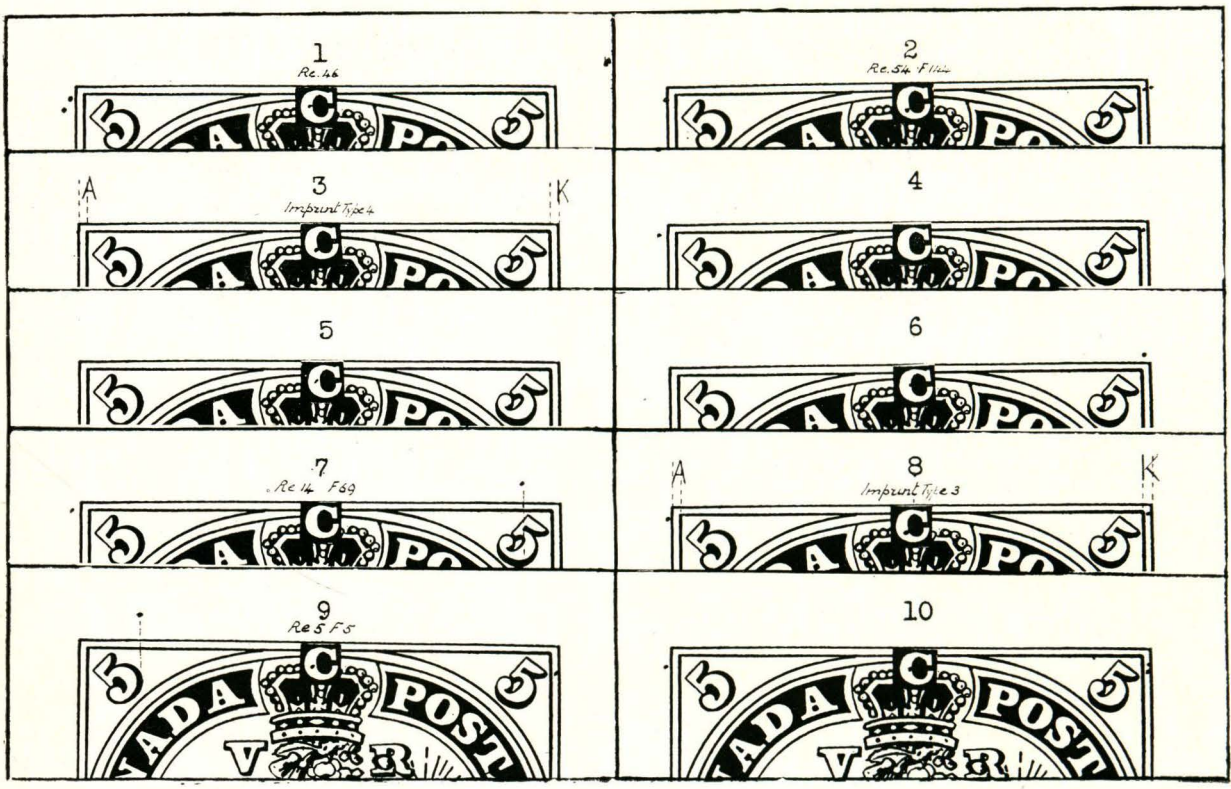


Fig. 2 Plate 2 North Margin

flaws and that through evidence of their frequent occurrence yet more varieties should be relegated to the list of those to be ignored as being "common."

NOTE

It is to be understood that the 100 diagrams each representing a plate position are not direct reproductions of a Proof Sheet but are comprised of "prints" from a photograph of a stamp, specially selected for its lack of extraneous features and the C dot, upon which the various peculiarities of each plate position on the Proof Sheets have been inserted by hand.(1)

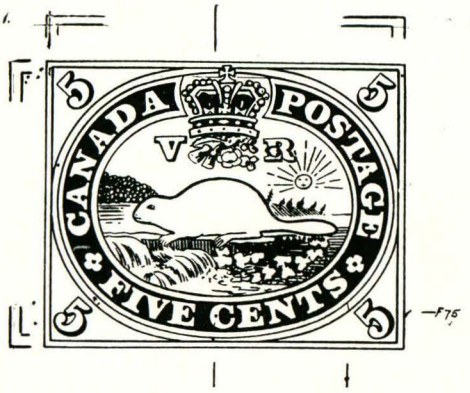
Although single stamps that might fill positions 5 and 6 of Plate 2 have been found it has not been possible, no strips or pairs being available, to determine which belongs to which position.

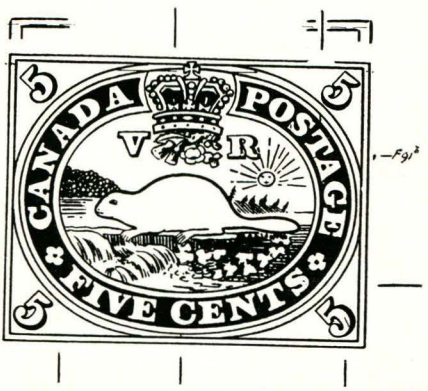
The accompanying Charts are presented as aids to determining the plate positions of stamps from the North marginal rows of Plates 1 and 2, and of the West margin of Plate 1.

It has been established that stamps carrying guide dots as indicated upon the charts "come from" plate positions as shown. As an additional, but not infallible check, the respective C dots are illustrated.

The "numbers" of re-entered stamps and the revised ones of flaws that may occur upon certain plate positions as well as details of Imprints are given.

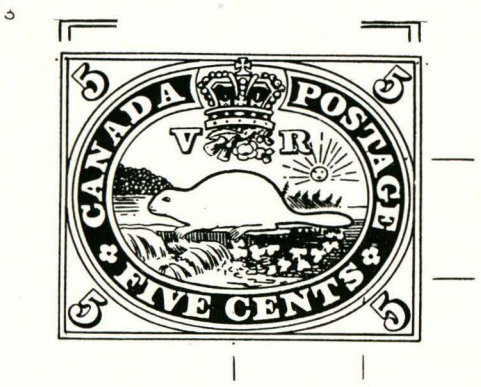
(1) Each illustration numbered in upper left corner, and in the description of each plate position, the particular characteristics occurs in or near the italicized letters.

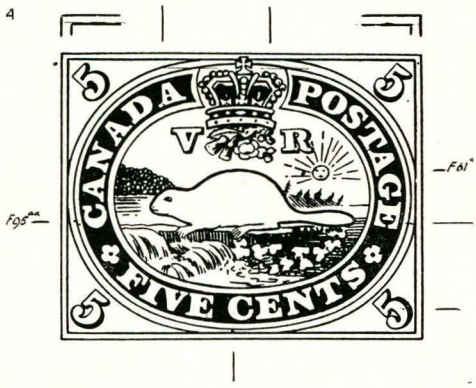




(1) 1 C dot, slightly high & right
Guide dots, Fig. 3
N.W. corner, inner frame doubled at
*Crown, hairline from outer oval over AD*A* to E bracket over
S.E.5 Marginal dash against frame of (F75)
*C*ENTS, dash in bottom of C & a dot in outer oval below W. edge of
S.W.*5*, a vertical line of 3 marginal dots W. of

2 C dot, very low right
Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
*Crown, hairline from outer oval over AD*A* to over *P*OST.
*N.E.5 outer frame is broken over ball of *P*OST, scratch in tail NE of
*T*AGE, marginal splash R of
CENT*S*, scratch in belly of
**C*ENTS, dot in outer oval below body of
S.W. 5, splash in centre of spandrel E of





3 C dot, low
Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
*A*GE, dot in outer oval over
*CENT*S*, splash in back of
CENT*S*, dash in outer oval below
**C*ENTS, marginal dot below

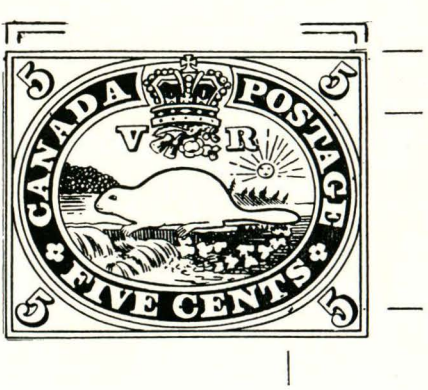
4 C dot, low
Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
D*A*, dot in left toe of
*Crown, hairline from outer oval over AD*A* to over *P*OST
Sun, splash W. of
T*AGE*, dash in outer oval E. of
SE5, scratch in body of
*C*ENTS, dot in outer oval below center of body
*C*AN, 2 dots astride of curved inner-line (F95[a])

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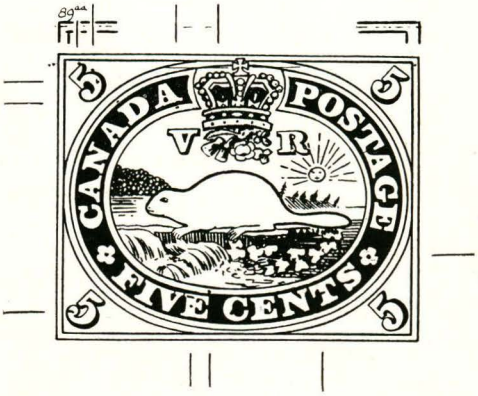
5 C dot, low on edge
Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
ADA, dash in D and one in inner oval NE of A
E. bracket, 4 dots around top
P*O*ST, dash in right half of
N.E.5, dot high in body of
T*A*GE, marginal dot E. of
C*E*NTS, splash in outer oval below
S.W.5, dot in top center of flag of
V.R., splash high in W. arm of

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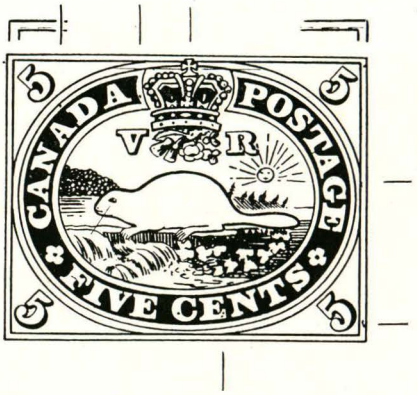
6 C dot, normal
Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
NE corner, north frame retouched obliquely
POS*T*, splash against and under outer curved line over left arm of
S.E.5, dot between frames E. of
CEN*T*S, splash on outer curved line below
S. Frame doubled West
West frame doubled

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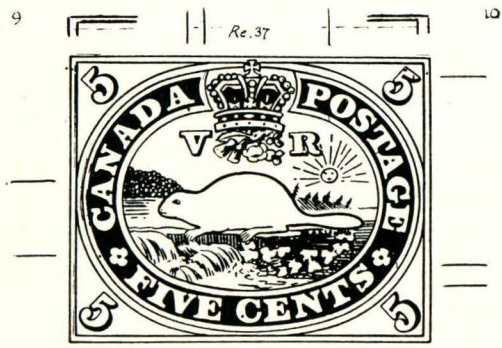


7 C dot, normal
Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
*N.W.5, splash on tip of flag of (F89[a]) & splash on body of
AD*A*, splash over upright of D & one under A
*Crown, hairline from outer oval over AD*A* to over *P*OST
E.Rosette, 2 scratches. in
CEN*T*S, dash in left side of
FIV*E*, horiz dash high in & dot in centre of
S.W.5, dash in ball of

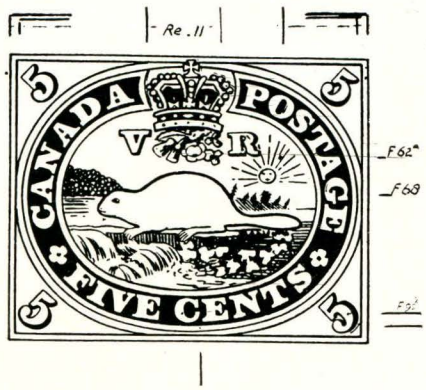
8



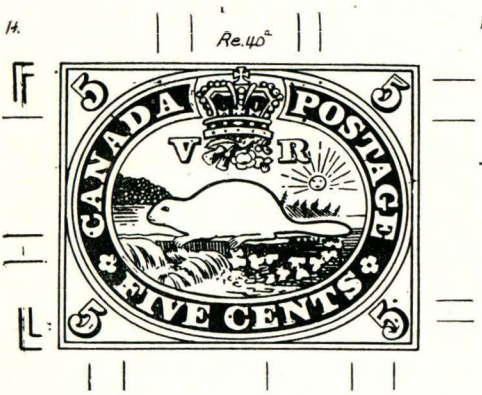
8 C dot, normal
Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
W. bracket, splash opposite toe of A inside Crown, horiz hairline over
TAGE, curved scratch in
S.E.5, a double dot between frames E. of ball of
C*E*NTS, 2 dots in bottom serif of
*F*IVE, horiz. scratch in
ADA, splash in inner oval over nose of



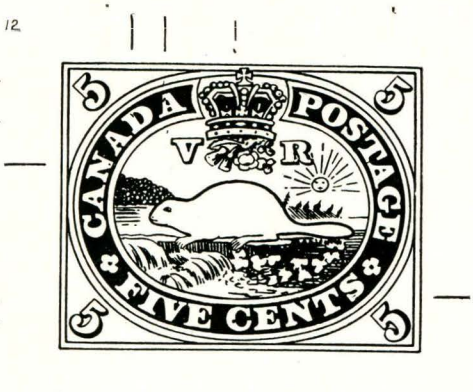
9 C dot, very low
Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
N. frame doubled West & East
W. bracket top doubled inside
AD*A*, dot under right leg of
P*O*ST, dash in oval below West side of
N.E.5, splash in end of flag of
E. rosette, dash in inner oval E. of
CENT*S*, splash in tail of
W. rosette, dot in inner oval W. of
CAN, curved line & solid doubled over



10 C dot, low right
Re. 11 Guide dots, Figs. 1 & 2
W. bracket doubled outside
*Crown, cross & E pearls doubled
P*O*ST, doubling on right of hollow of
V.*R*. dot in
Sun, splash NE of (F62a)
Sun, splash covering tree below (F68)
TA*G*E, doubling inside bottom of
*S.E.5, doubled South
S.E.5, splash in body of
*C*ENTS, dot in inner oval below

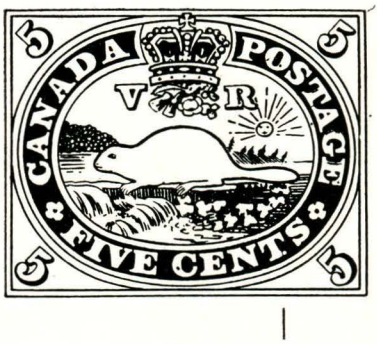


11 C dot, very high
Re. 40a Guide dots, W. margin Fig. 3
AD*A*, splash in outer oval over
W. bracket, 2 splashes against solid inside
P*O*ST, Splashes in ovals over & one under
*N.E.5, horiz. line in flag of
S.E.5, splash in spandrel N.E. of
S.E.5, splash in body and ball of
CENT*S*, horiz. dash in body of
*FIV*E* C*ENT*S, line through bottom of
**F*IVE, dot in body & scratch NE of
*S.W.5, splash in body of
*W. rosette, has splash in NE leaf
C*A*N, dot in
A*D*A, splash in inner oval over nose of



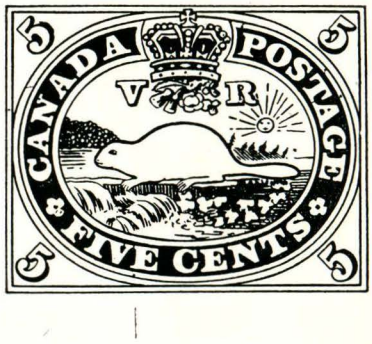
12 C dot, low right
AD*A*, dash in D & A & in outer oval over A
*Cross, marginal splash NNE of
CENT*S*, dash in tail of
CA*N*, dot in bottom of right upright of

13



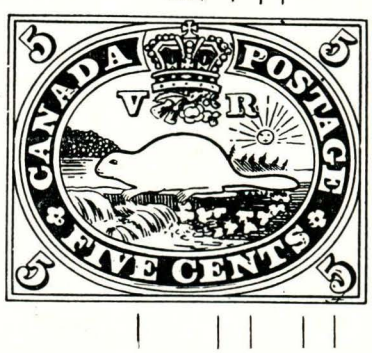
13 C dot low
*POST, splash low left in W. half of
N.E. corner, oblique dash
TAGE, doubling in
TAGE, splash below centre of
*TAGE, dot in top serif of
CENTS, dash in E. toe of

14



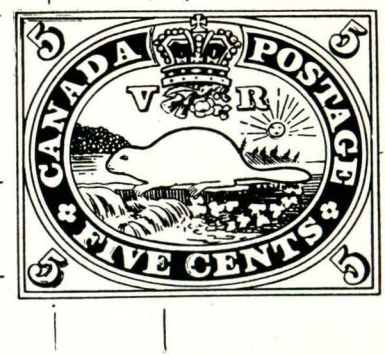
14 C dot, low
NW5, doubling on back of
POST splash in inner oval NW of
*POST, vertical scratch in margin over
POST, dash in inner oval above left arm of
TAG, dot in inner oval over
AGE, dot over tip of Beavers tail W. of
FIVE, splash in inner oval below heel of
W. rosette, has 2 splashes in SE leaf of
CAN, dot between frames W. of
CAN, dot in top of right serif of
CANA, scratch in outer oval over

15 Re.24

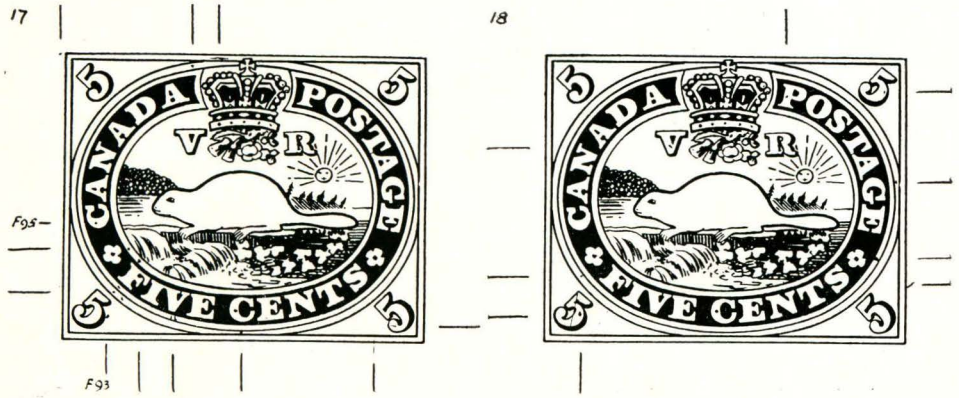


15 C dot, normal (2 types)
RE. 24 *E. bracket, splash W. of & level with top of P
*POST, dash in curve of and in oval below
POST, splash between N frames over
*NE.5, dash in ball of
POST, splash in inner oval over
*E. rosette, splash in S.E. leaf.
CENTS, 3 splashes in belly of
*S.E.5, dash in body and dot in ball
*S.E.5, curved dash in frames below
*FIVE CENTS, dots etc., in most letters
*FIVE CENTS, doubling under
FIVE, splash in centre of upright of
*W. rosette, Splash in SE leaf.
*NADA, 2 splashes in right leg of

16 Re.17

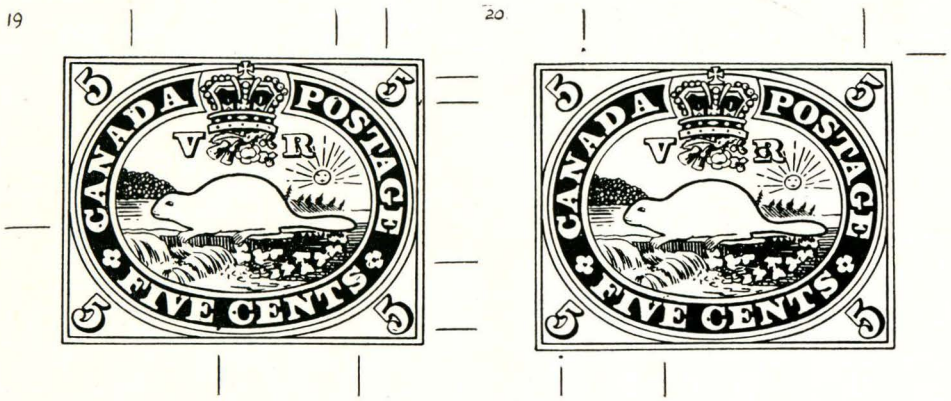


16 C dot, low right
RE. 17 *NW corner, all frames doubled
*W. bracket, doubled inside
Cross, dot NW of
NE 5, line in flag of
*Sun doubled
TAGE, marginal dash against frame E of
*FIVE CENTS, doubling in
S.W.5, marginal dot under
*S.W.5, doubling inside & outside of
*CAN, splash in



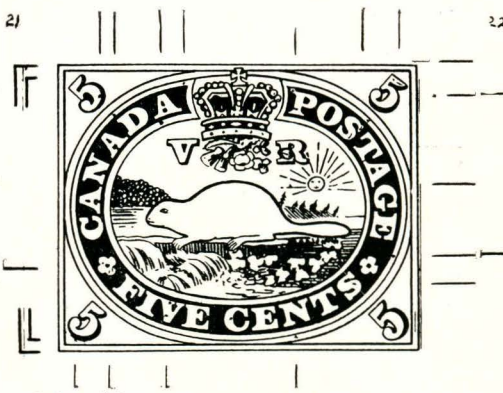
17 C dot, normal
*N.W. corner, marginal dot
ADA, splash in outer oval NE of
Crown, inner frame doubled over W. half of
S.E.5, dash in ball of
S.E.5, vertical scratch across frames SW of
CENTS, dot on inner frame below
FIVE, 2 vert. dashes in inner oval below
*S.W.5, splash in spandrel against back of (F93)
*FIVE, splash over
W. rosette, splash NE of
*CAN, splash in body of (F95)

18 C dot, normal
POST, dot in center of upright of
NE 5, dot inside right of body of
TAGE, splash in outer oval E of back of
E. rosette, splash in inner oval E of
SE 5, marginal dash against frame NE of
S.W.5, splash in body of & vert. scratch through
W. rosette, splash in outer oval below
VR, dash in left arm of

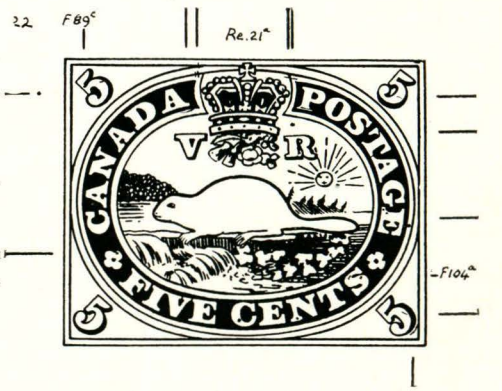


19 C dot, normal
DA, 2 dots in top of upright of
POST, dash in top of
NE.5, dash in bottom of & dot in flag of
NE 5, dash between frames E of bottom of
E. rosette, splash in SW leaf of
CENTS, dash in centre of
FIVE, pendant splash in inner oval SE of
CAN, splash in body of

20 C dot, low right
NE 5, marginal dot NE of
*East frame extends far North
FIVE, 2 tiny dots over
SW 5, marginal dot below

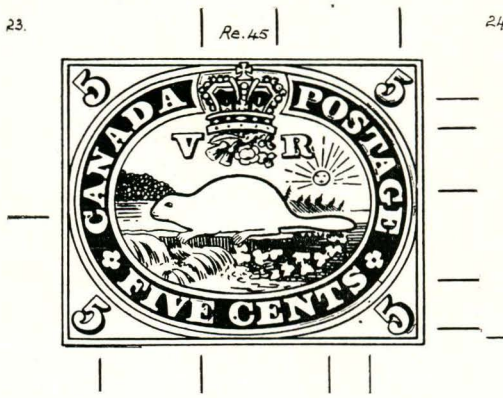


21 C dot, right
Re. 47 Guide dots, W. margin, see Fig. 3
*NW 5, splash against side low in body of
*DA, splash in inner oval over nose of
DA, splash below left leg of
*W. bracket, splash over point of solid inside
POST, splash low in stem of
POST, splash in inner oval over head of
*NE 5, row of dots in flag of
*NE, corner, horiz. scratch NE of
NE 5, marginal dot E of
Sun, small splash W of
E. frame doubled
E. rosette, splash in inner oval NE of
CENTS, dot high in belly of
CENTS, splash in outer oval below left leg of
*FIVE, 2 dots in
*S.W.5, doubled south & into inner frame

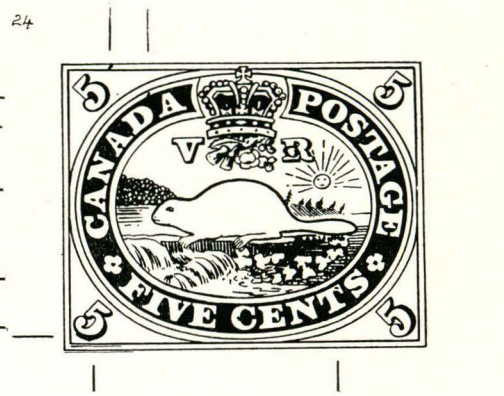


22 C dot, very low
RE. 21a *NE 5, dot in heels of (F89c) & splash in body of
DA, curved scratch below right leg of
*E. bracket, hairline through top of
*POST, line in foot of
NE 5, scratch in body of
POST, dash in left arm of
VR, splash above upright of
AGE, 2 dots in heel of a splash above
*CENTS, dash, & splash high in belly of (F104a)
*SE 5, doubled south & scratch in body of
*CENTS, dot in foot of
*W, rosette, splash in NE leaf of
NW 5, marginal splash W of

23 (con't)
*W. rosette, splashes in
*V.R. doubled



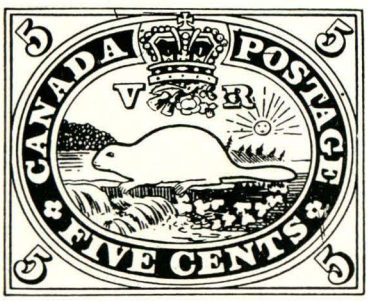
23 C dot, low
RE. 45 *W. bracket, doubled outside
*Crown, N pearls & curved line doubled over
*NE 5, doubling low in flag & body of
*POSTAGE, doubling in all letters & of solid over ST
*POSTAGE, curved line doubled over
E. rosette, dash in inner oval below
*S.E.5, doubled south
CENTS, dot in outer oval below
*CENTS, doubling under



24 C dot, right
N.W.5, splash between frames NE of
DA, splash in inner oval over
CENTS, splash in right arm of
South frames, both doubled West
SW 5, doubled South

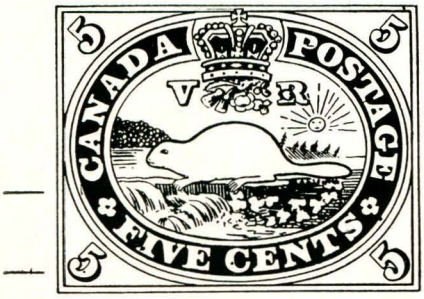
23 (con't)
*FIVE CENTS, traces of doubling
S. frame doubled West
*CAN, dot in head of

25.



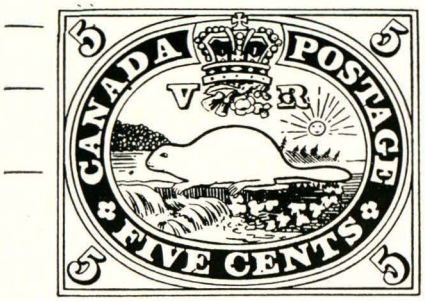
25 C dot, low
N. frame doubled West
D*A*, scratch through N. frames over
W. bracket, splash over pearls outside
*P*OST, splash on solid NW of
P*O*ST, scratch in left half of
NE 5, marginal dash over ball of
POS*T*, dot in & one in outer oval over right arm of
Sun, small splash just W of
E. rosette, 2 vert. parallel scratches to SE 5

26.



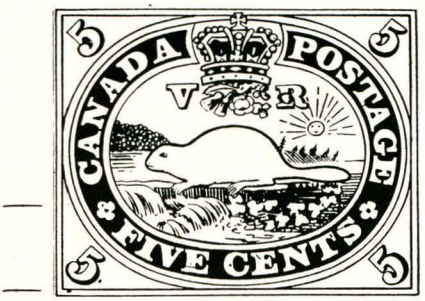
26 C dot, low
*P*OST, scratch in curve of
NE 5, dot between N. frames NE of
E. rosette, splash in inner oval SE of
FI*V*E, splash low left in
S.W.5, dot low left in body of
*C*AN, scratch in inner oval SW of

27



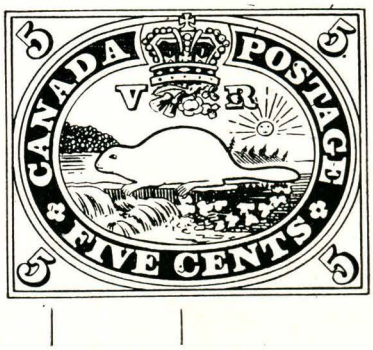
27 C dot, right
NW 5, 2 short marginal dashes over
C*E*NTS, dot in low centre of upright of
FIV*E*, dash in bottom arm of
Beaver's mouth, splash W of
*A*D, splash below right leg of

28

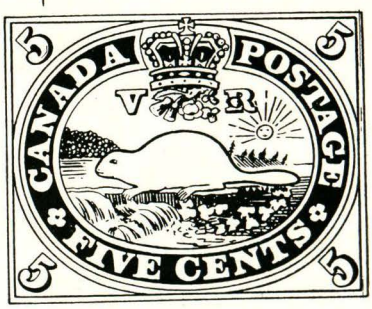


28 C dot, normal
*West outer frame doubled
D*A*, small marginal splash over
CENT*S*, horiz. scratch in neck of
CEN*T*S, dash in right arm of
C*E*NTS, dash high in
FIV*E*, line with dot over in
SW 5, splash just E of body of
SW 5, dot between frames SW of
W. rosette, splash in NE leaf

29



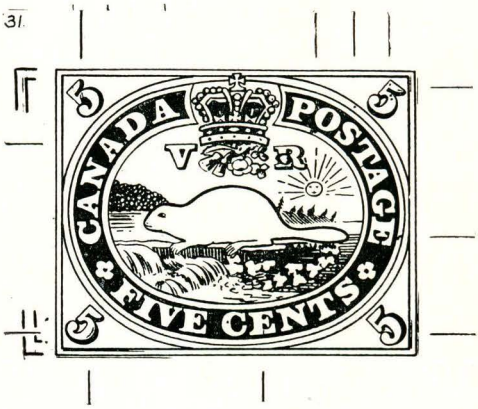
30.



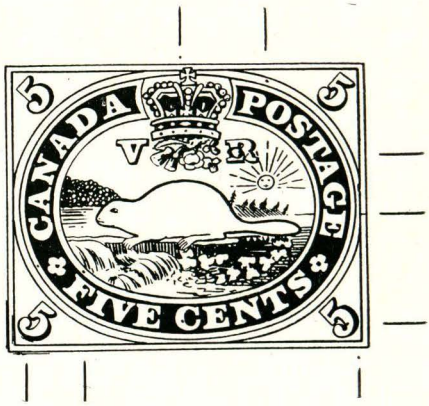
29 C. dot, right
POST, horiz. marginal scratch over P
POST, vert. dash over centre of
PO*S*T, splash in back of
NE 5, dash on N. frame above
NE 5, splash immediately E of back of
PO*S*T, scratch in centre of
**CENTS*, curved scratch below C dot in
W. rosette, scratch in NW leaf of

30 C dot, normal
NW 5, doubling inside bottom of
*E. frames, line between extending to stamps above & below

31



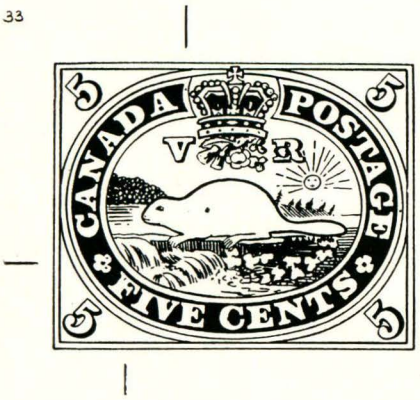
32



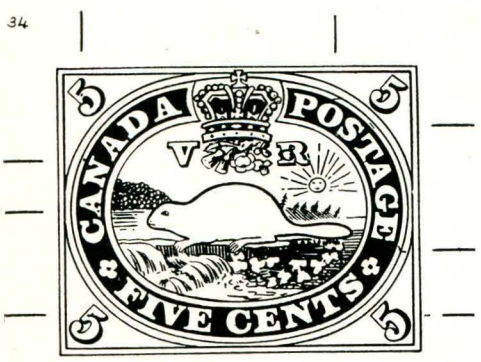
31 C dot, high
Guide dots, West margin, see Fig. 3
*N.W.5, light scratches under flag of
PO*S*T, dot below & one in outer oval NE of
E. frames, doubled N & S
NE 5, dots in flag & high in body of
AG*E*, splash in inner oval E of
*S. frames, doubled West
S.W.5, doubled inside
*A*DA, dot in right toe of

32 C dot, low
*Crown, marginal dot NNW of
*P*OST, splash in outer oval over
AG*E*, dash between frames NE of
*S.E.5, marginal dot below & one low left in body of
*F*IVE, splash over
S.W.5, doubled South
S.W. corner, frames doubled
*W. rosette, splash in inner oval W of

33



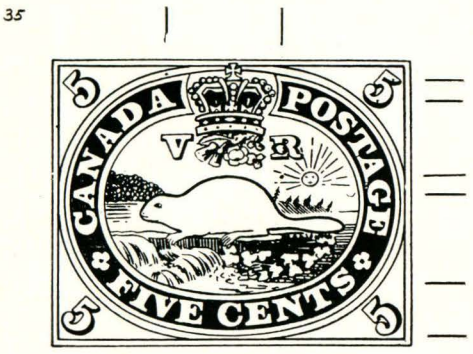
34



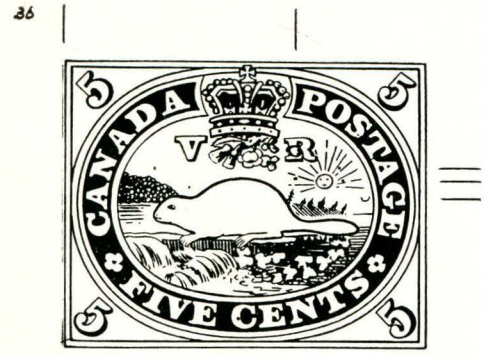
33 C dot right on edge
W. bracket, splash high inside
A*GE*, splash in inner oval E of
FIVE, dot in top of upright of
W. rosette, dots in E. leaves of

34 C dot, low right
NW 5, splash below flag in
P*OST*, dashes in inner oval over O & ST
AG*E*, curved dash across curved line SE of
SE 5, marginal dash E of
SW.5, dot in shank of
C*A*N, dot in left foot of
CA*N*, splash in inner oval over right arm of

35



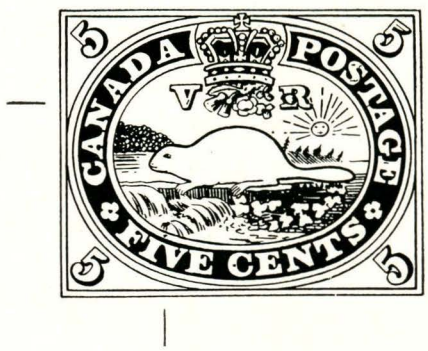
36



35 C dot, right
D*A*, splash in outer oval NE of
NE 5, splash in E end of flag of & low in
*Sun, splash W of
body of
*AGE, curved dash in central design W of
*CENTS, splash at back of belly of
SE corner, oblique scratch across

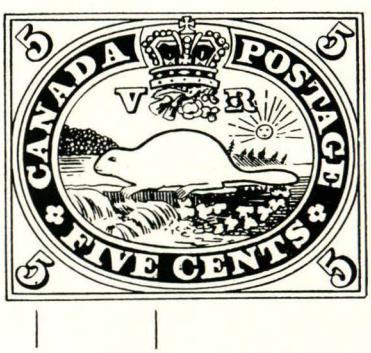
36 C dot, normal
*W. frame doubled full length
*Sun, splash W. of
Sun, dot NE of
Sun, splash E of
AGE, curved dash in central design W of
SW 5, oblique scratch running SW from

37



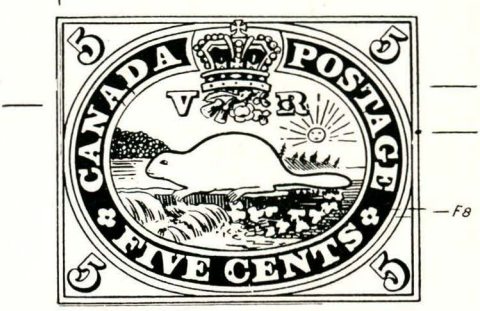
37 C dot, normal
NE 5, line in flag of
POST, dash in neck of
Beaver, dot W of Sun close to back of
AGE, dash against inside of
FIVE, splash over
VR, doubling in right arm of

38



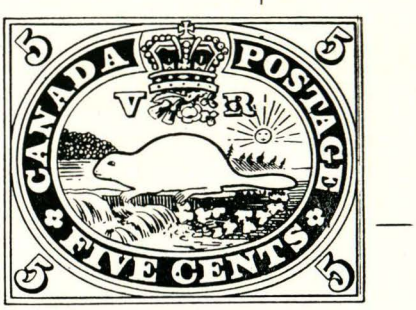
38 C dot, normal (?)
POST, dot high left in & in left arm of
FIVE, scratch in bottom serif of
SW 5, dot low against right side in

39



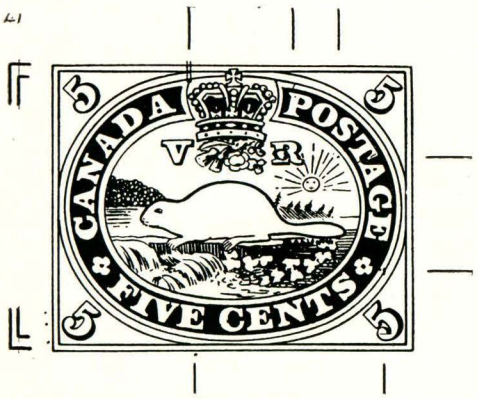
39 C dot, normal
*W. frames doubled
POST, dot in left arm of
AGE, splash on outer frame E of
*E. rosette, 2 parallel scratches E of (F8)
S.W.5, horiz. marginal dash below
S. frame doubled

40.



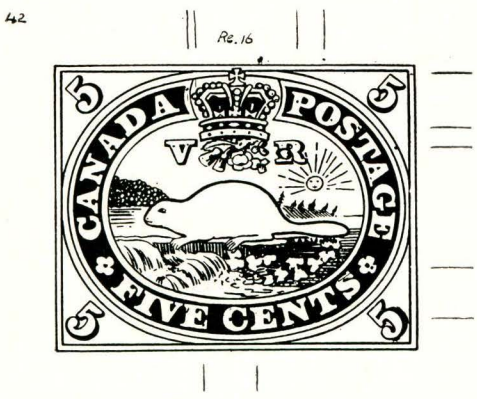
40 C dot, normal
*E. frames, a line runs to stamp above from
S.E. corner between
E. rosette, splash in inner oval SE of

41



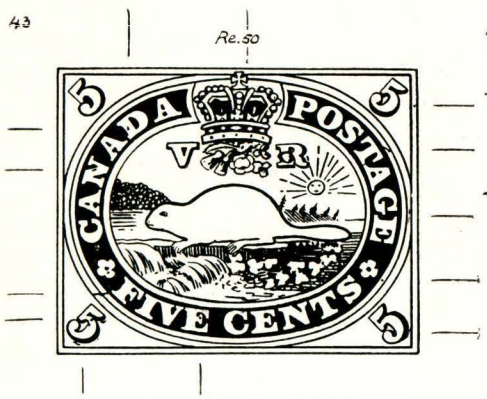
41 C dot, 2 dots, low right
Guide dots—W. margin, see Fig. 3
W. bracket, 2 vertical scratches across frames over
POST, dot in top of upright of
POS*T*, 2 splashes in central design under
POS*T*, dash in right arm of
E. rosette, splashes E of
*SE 5, horiz. hairline in ball of
FIV*E*, marginal dot below

42



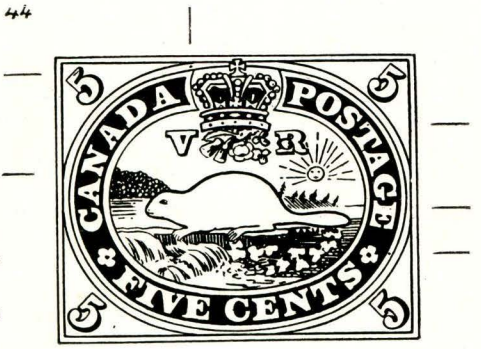
42 C dot, missing or on edge
Re. 16 *W. bracket, splash E of top of solid inside
*POSTAGE, various dots etc. throughout
*TA*GE, splash in outer oval over
V.*R.* 3 dots in
*E. rosette, splash in SE leaf of
*SE 5 doubled
FIV*E CENTS*, various marks in

43



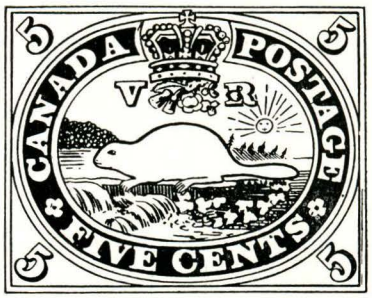
43 C dot, on edge
Re. 50 *D*A, dash in upright of
Crown, dot NE of cross
NE 5, dot between frames E of
POS*T*, scratch in inner oval over
**A*GE*, doubling of curved line over
E. rosette, splash in inner oval SE of
*SE 5, doubled
*FIV*E CENTS*, doubling in
*SW 5, doubled & 2 dots high in body of
*F*IVE, scratch in ovals SW of
*W. rosette, splash at base of SE leaf of
*CA*N*, dash in diagonal of

44



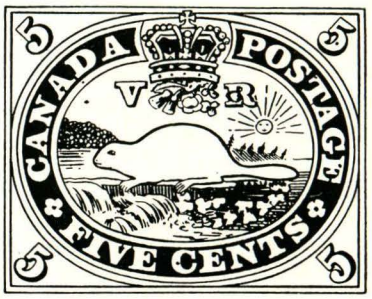
44 C dot, low
W. bracket, splash in outer oval over
TAGE, dot in left arm of
TAG*E*, scratch in back of
NW 5, scratch in flag of
E. rosette, splash in inner oval E of

45



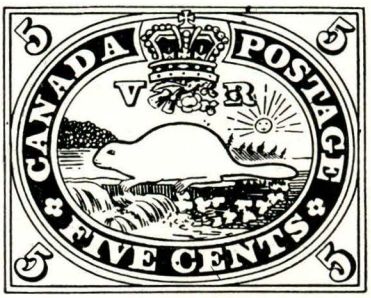
45 C dot, on edge
W. bracket, doubled inside at top
E. rosette, dash in SW leaf & splash NE
E. frames doubled south
W. rosette, dash in NW leaf

46



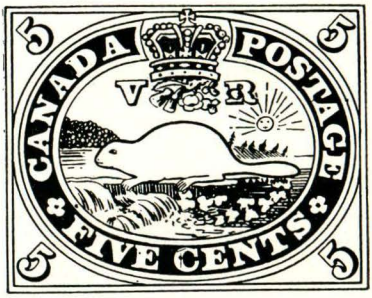
46 C dot, normal
DA, splash below toe of
N.E.5, splash at left centre of
POS*T*, dot in left arm of
TAG*E*, splash high in upright of
N*A*D, splash in central design SE of

47



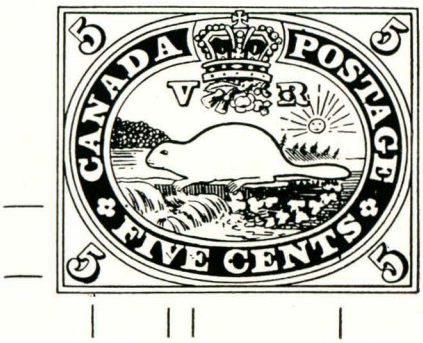
47 C dot, normal
POST, splash on curved line over nose of
NE 5, dash under flag of
Beaver, 2 dots close over back of
C*E*NTS, oblique scratch in oval below
CAN, splash between frames W. of

48

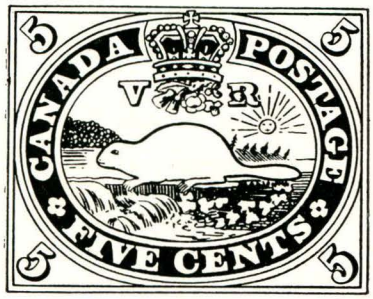


48 C dot, high right
C dot, vertical hairline through
*C*ENTS, oblique line in top of
*FIV*E, dot in upright of & in outer oval below
W. rosette, splash E. of
*D*A, dot in nose of
W. frame doubled north

49



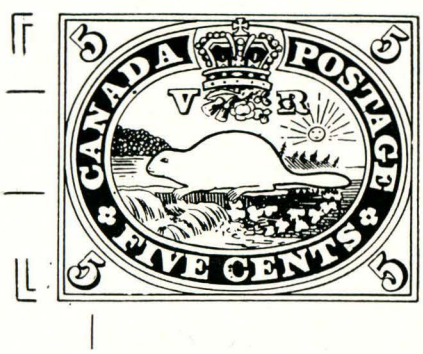
50.



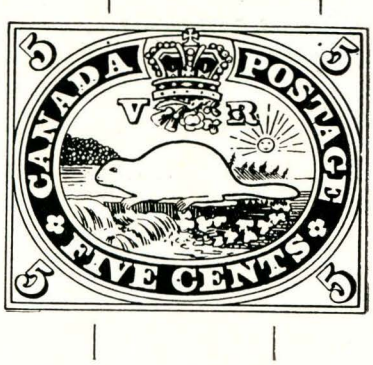
49 C dot, on edge
POST, splash on solid over stem of
CEN*T*S, splash adjoining right toe of
*FIV*E, 2 tiny dots in centre of
FI*V*E, diagonal dash in
SW 5, doubled south
*W. rosette, splash in oval East of

50 C dot, low right
W. frame doubled

51



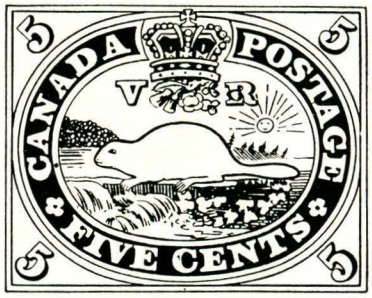
52



51 C dot, very high right with 2 below
Guide dots, W. margin, see Fig. 3
Beaver, dot below shamrock on back of
W. rosette, splash in oval N. of
AD, splash below

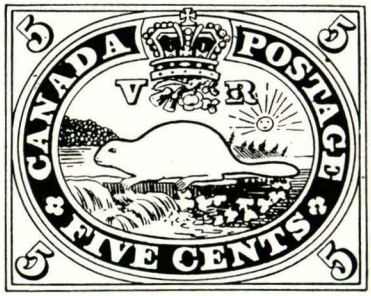
52 C dot, normal
*DA, dot in outer oval over
NE 5, splash W of
SE 5, frame doubled W. of
CEN*T*S, dot low in centre of
*D*A, splashes in upright of

53



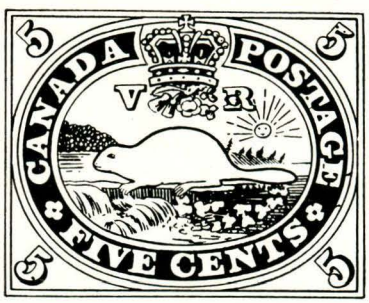
53 C dot, high right & double
*Cents, dot between frames under
W. rosette, scratch in oval East of
CAN, splash in oval E of

54



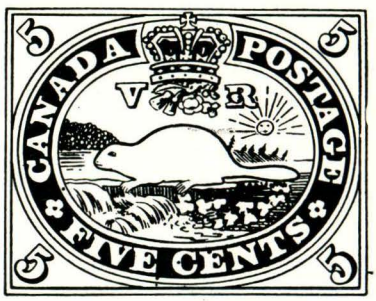
54 C dot, low right
NW 5, dot low in body of
E. bracket, splash inside
*POS*T*, pendant splash in outer and over
AG*E*, splash between frames E of
E. rosette, splash between S. leaves of
N*A*D, splashes in ovals W. of

55



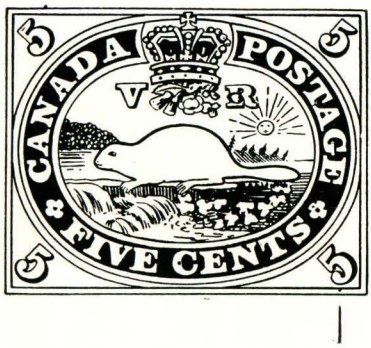
55 C dot, right
NE 5, dot in end of flag
POS*T*, splash low in stem of
AG*E*, dash low in & in inner oval over
E. rosette, splash in inner oval NE of
*S.W.5, dot low in body of

56



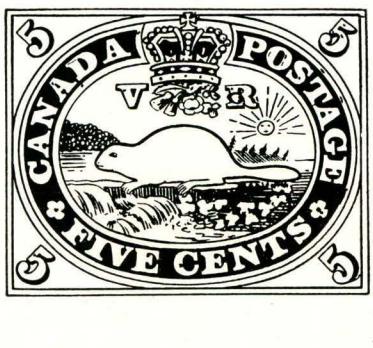
56 C dot, right
SE5, marginal dash against frame E of
C*E*NTS, splash in top arm of
FIV*E*, 2 dots in ovals below serif of
W. rosette, splash in oval N of

57



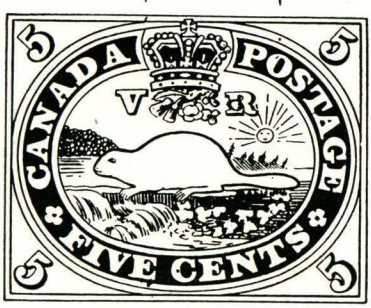
57 C dot, normal
*NW 5, dot on outer frame over body of
E. rosette, splash in NW leaf of
SE 5, dot between frames below

58



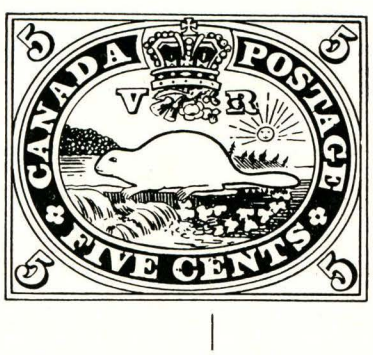
58 S dot, right
RE. 10 *AD, signs of doubling in & splash under
*W. bracket, splash off point of solid inside
*Cross doubled right
*POST, dashes in O & S
*POSTAGE, traces of doubling over
*NE corner, dot between W frames
*NE 5, dot high left in body & flag of
Beaver's tail, dot just E. of (F116)
*SE 5, doubled & marginal splash SE of
SW 5, dot in shank of
*V.R., a dot high left in each

59



59 C dot, normal

60.



60 C dot, 2 dots side by side
CENTS, 2 splashes in top arm of

(To be Concluded in Next Number.)

AUSTRIA AND LOMBARDY-VENETIA

Unrecorded Retouches

By EDWIN MUELLER

The stamps of *Austria,* including *Lombardy-Venetia,* rich in interesting varieties of all kinds, seem to be lacking in *retouches,* which provide the main points of interest in many other countries. The reason for this lies mainly in the use of typography for the printing of the early Austrian stamps, a method which leads much less to improvements by retouching than recess-printing from engraved plates or lithography. Indeed, from 1890, the high values of the Austrian sets were engraved and recess-printed, but at that time the Austrian State Printing Works had not only improved their production methods, but also provided for the cheap manufacture of duplicate printing plates so that no retouching of worn plates seems to have been practicable. The State Printing Works had had much experience in recess-printing, having previously printed engraved stamps; namely the Austrian revenue stamps from 1854, and the Austrian telegraph stamps from 1873 to 1879, as well as stamps for some foreign countries.

Except for the 3kr stamp of the 1850 issue, of which the clichés of a full plate were individually retouched in 1855—the 3kr in the retouched Type Ib on machine-made paper, well known to the specialists*—no retouches of *typographed* Austrian stamps have been recorded. We found only recently several copies of a very distinct retouch on another value of the *1850 issue,* the *10c Lombardy-Venetia* (Scott No. 3), on hand-made paper, which is so remarkable that it deserves this special description. It concerns a stamp in Type Ib—with the "O" open at top and the bottom bar of the second "E" of "CENTES." broken—on which the word "CENTES." had been extensively retouched. The two enlarged pictures show the value tablet of a regular stamp as well as the retouched one. As can be seen, an effort—with a burin or a knife—was made to produce thinner letters, by shaving off the thick lines of all letters. This operation was fully successful only on the "C," while the other letters had been more or less deformed by the operation. On the "N" and the "S" it is clearly visible how the shaving off was not completed and small parts of the thick lines were left intact. Of the copies of the retouch which we have seen two are on dated covers, one July 13, 1852, the other November 25, 1855. We have also tried to find copies from the same cliché—which is characterized by small plate flaws—before the retouching, but this was in vain. The copies which we found are not from the earliest printings. They may have come from a printing of 1851 or even 1852, made from the first plate of this value, which contained stamps in Type Ia and Ib.

There is no plausible explanation for this retouch, as far as we can imagine. There may have been an intention to ascertain how the value indication would look with thinner letters, but there was not much sense in doing it by way of retouching and putting the retouched cliché in a regular printing plate. Anyway, with this newly found first individual retouch of a typographed Austrian stamp, the way is opened for further research and the discovery of other retouches of a similar kind.

In contrast to the typographed stamps, those Austrian stamps, which were *recess-printed* from 1890, show practically no plate varieties. The manufacturing methods of the printing material excluded the possibilities of

* See *Edwin Mueller* "Zur Typenfrage der Oesterreich-Ausgabe 1850," "Die Postmarke" (Vienna), 1937, p. 283, where for the first time the existence of these retouches was disclosed.



Fig. 1. Stamp with regular "CENTES."



Fig. 2. Stamp with retouched "CENTES."

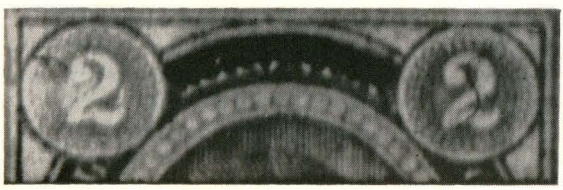


Fig. 3. Stamp with worn rosette (in top left circle with figure "2").

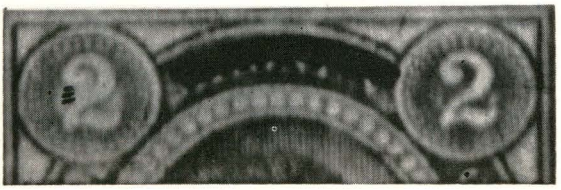


Fig. 4. Stamp from the same plate position, the worn spot retouched.

multiple transfers or re-entries and similar varieties and, as far as is known, only one die existed for each specific stamp. There were also no known plate retouches, worn plates being discarded and replaced by new ones. This shows the improvements made since 1873, when numerous retouches were made during several stages of the production as well as on the finished plates of the engraved telegraph stamps, so that almost every stamp in each plate became individual, platable by its specific retouching.

Recently, we found a stamp of the *1899 issue* of *Austria* which showed a distinct retouch and therefore gives a clue that other retouches of individual stamps may also exist on this and other Austrian recess-printed postage stamps. The item is a *2k* stamp, overprinted in 1904 with "FRANCS" for use at the Austrian Offices in Turkey.** The design of the basic stamp (Scott No. 84) shows the figures of value in the four corners, white in a circular field, imposed on a rosette of delicate design. These rosettes tended to wear down so that small white patches appeared in them, especially around the figures. They were usually not very conspicuous but at least in one design of the plate they induced the printer to take a burin to try to strengthen the worn spot. He did this rather crudely by placing three small strokes on the colorless spot below the upper ball of the figure "2". Our pictures show a stamp printed from the worn plate and a re-engraved stamp. We have strengthened the re-engraving for illustration purposes to make it more apparent.

The discovery, which proves that retouches exist on the recess-printed values of the 1899 issue, suggests that the unoverprinted 2k stamp may also exist with the same retouch. Although it is, especially in used condition, a common stamp, we were unable to find any other copy in our rather limited material. It seems it would be a rewarding task to look for this and other retouches on the engraved Austrian stamps of 1890 and 1899, as well as these stamps overprinted for the offices in Turkey. As the material is still plentiful, we are sure that a thorough search will lead to other new discoveries.

** Scott lists the Austria stamps with "Francs" and "Centimes" overprints separately as issued for "Offices in Crete," while they were actually issued at all Austrian Offices in Turkey, including Crete, and were simply one of the various devices of rate cutting in the "rate war" between the foreign post offices in Turkey as well as against the Turkish post offices.

BOOK REVIEWS

Introduction to Stamps. By J. L. Grumbridge, Ph.D. etc. London (England), April 1951, Blandford Press Ltd., 16 West Central St., W. C. 1. Cloth, 140 pp., 8s 6d.

Normally, a "beginners' book" would not qualify for review in this magazine. The members of the Collectors Club do not usually need such a book, nor are they interested in its content. However, when "we Ph.D.'s" attack this problem, using our training to discover what is really needed by the adult or the upper-age adolescent new to the hobby, the result can be something which may help and be useful to, almost any of us. Dr. Grumbridge has, in fact, produced a book which in some features could be helpful to even the best exhibitors who have shown in our club meetings.

Instead of the usual content, this volume, chapter by chapter, eases the collector across the problems which beset him as he gets deeper and more interested in the hobby. Such chapters as "Choosing your Field," "Arranging, Mounting and Writing Up," "Varieties and Research," "Stamp Collecting Conventions" (meaning usages agreed upon, not gatherings of societies), "Postal History and Postal Markings," forming well over half the book, provide new ideas for most of us—including some for the present reviewer.

This book is written for the British collector, and to the extent that its references to books, albums, catalogs, terminology and collecting habits are local to that country, it may prove slightly less usable by North American collectors.

But the really flowing, limpid style, the attitude of treating the reader as an intellectual and mature equal, so far outweigh this slight limitation, that the book can be recommended as an addition to the working library of any collector save the advanced specialist.

What the present reviewer stated in 1943 as the aim of his own more or less similar "Highway into Stamp Collecting," a book addressed to a slightly less advanced but not juvenile audience, may be quoted from the preface to that little book as a just estimate of what Dr. Grumbridge has now accomplished:

"In this book, the attempt is made to help the novice in stamp collecting on those matters which seem to puzzle new collectors the most. Instead of attempting to include whatever has seemed desirable to previous writers of 'first books.' this volume is based on experience with questions from new collectors and those not long in the hobby . . . Space limitations have prevented including many matters that would be desirable, but which are in the author's judgment, less useful to most beginners than those which have been included, or as full discussion as is here given to other matters."

The present reviewer has entirely different tastes from Dr. Grumbridge on mounting, writing up and arrangement, but applauds the very complete exposition given of that collector's own procedures. As for the illustrations used: they do the job perfectly, so that the sixteen plates really justify their presence.

S. G. R.

Stamps of India, by Jal Cooper, F.R.G.S., Published by Jal Cooper, F.R.G.S., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

On the whole, this is a fine book but with some bad faults, which shall be discussed later. It takes a great deal of time, effort and study to approach the problem of writing a book on any branch of Philately and it is evident that Mr. Cooper has both courage and enthusiasm for this writing. We recommend the book to all interested in Indian Philately. It is without doubt the best of its kind. In fact, it deserves place on the shelves of all serious students, regardless of what they collect. As a standard guide to the stamps of India it is valuable. But for the Indian specialist, it is weak because it tends only to hit the highlights. We can see from reading it that Mr. Cooper likes the classic stamps best. The finest study in the book is that devoted to the lithographed stamps of 1854 and to the Scinde District Dawk, which

was the first adhesive stamp on the continent of Asia.

In general format, this book is a companion piece to Mr. Cooper's other works, "Early Indian Cancellations" and "India Used Abroad." As a general survey of Indian stamps and Postal History, it is valuable and worthy of attention. The printing is good, the illustrations clear. The type could be improved by the use of slightly larger type faces. The chapters devoted to the stamps of the Empire are good and well documented. We note with pleasure that the postal stationery is given some space and that the local overprints made by governmental services, which were not permitted "Service" stamps, have been included.

Here we are faced with an anomaly. A book written by a serious student and leading stamp dealer in India, upon one of the most fascinating fields of collecting, India, falls down because of omissions of importance and because of a certain "cuteness." We strike this pitfall almost immediately upon opening the book (see page 10, paragraph 4). Perhaps this is Mr. Cooper's idea of being a "humorous" author. If so, it completely misses its mark and detracts considerably from the readability of his work. We question the good taste of certain humorous passages in an intended scholarly work.

Again, we seriously question Mr. Cooper on the advisability of devoting almost no space to the stamps and postal history of the Feudatory States. Mr. Cooper brushes off this important branch of Indian Philately, with little more than a page of generalities which are meaningless. We disagree with the inclusion of the "Rocket" flight labels and covers. These are purely of private origin and have no place in a book such as this on the stamps of India. We can sympathize with Mr. Cooper's liking for them but think that it is, perhaps, a little misplaced enthusiasm.

We wish to congratulate Mr. Cooper for his untiring efforts on behalf of Philately in India. Surely, his energy and application will bring him his desired reward. His efforts to publicize Indian stamps and postal history have already won him a place among the foremost students of the day.

H. D. S. H.

United States Territorial Postmark Catalog by E. N. Sampson. Price $2.50.

In the preface to the *United States Territorial Postmark Catalog* the compiler E. N. Sampson notes the listings, together with the stated "values" were developed with the assistance of dealers and collectors interested in the postal markings employed in the Territorial Post Offices.

The compiler-publisher wants the publication to be considered the standard reference work on territorial markings; no one can cavil with the Sampsonian desire. But, like all compilers of interesting lists, like all cataloguers, questions are likely to be asked, especially about "values" listed. Are "values" to be created by rarity? Is that the test, or has demand anything to do with stating "values?"

Let's look at the Alabama list. The first marking is "BLAKELY A," in straight line for "early 1819 date" and so valued at $100. For the record, E. N. Sampson had on January 8, 1951, a BLAKELEY A. (note spelling) which he offered at $10. Granted the early date listed for the $100. item, it was not as rare, as the 1821 dated cover available at ten dollars—is there any doubt which is overrated and that perhaps the 1821 item was underpriced in January, 1951?

Since "price discussions" are always interesting to many collectors, especially our dealer friends and their specialist customers, let's look at Utah. This is a popular group with markings collectors for various reasons: the interesting Mormon affiliation, early independent mail route markings, and Territorial markings. My friend Nort Sampson says "SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, in straight line for 1851, is worth $100. and that several Ms. postmarks, indicating office did not have a handstamp, rate at $100. No doubt if a collector needs this one type to complete his collection, being hobby-minded with sufficient cash on hand, the one long-for-sought item would be well bought at the Sampson price.

Obviously Sampson "had his troubles" reconciling some suggestions made to him on prices ("values") to be placed after markings known among collectors. All the "values" are not in the higher brackets. Many Territorial markings are still valued at 1, 2, 3, or 5 dollars. Some of the lower valued

items naturally could appeal to some specialist and so could be called a "bargain."

The compilation is divided into sections as Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc., through to and including Wisconsin. It is really a well-prepared catalog, at $2.50 something of a bargain for collectors interested in the markings of the States in the Union, in their Territorial status. As a reference book it is something every Stampless Cover collector can add to his library. If some "values" appear high, others are surely low, as based on your reviewer's activity in compiling the United States Stampless Cover Catalog, from its first edition in 1936, to date.

Sampson's book is a good work, a splendid reference to markings of the early days of many of our States.

H. M. Konweiser.

The Postage Stamps of Georgia, by William E. Hughes and P. T. Ashford, printed and published by P. T. Ashford, 20, Bayham Rd., Knowle, Bristol, Eng.

This book is the first ever produced exclusively devoted to the stamps of Russian Georgia. Philatelically, Georgia has been unpopular due to the profusion of varieties, the lack of any sound information about the country and its postal arrangements. This book successfully dispels much of the mystery and confusion. It is well written, well arranged and fills a much needed service for collectors of the Transcaucasian Republics.

The work has been published in a limited edition of 100 copies. It has been printed on a mimeograph machine on a poor quality paper which may not preserve well. In the copy which we have seen the printing is blurred and nearly illegible in spots. Three sheets of type illustrations are loosely stuck in the back cover in such a way as to become easily lost. All of this detracts from the usefulness of the work. We would suggest that an attempt be made to reprint this book by a photo-offset process which would give a much more serviceable publication. Of course we realize that costs undoubtedly are the cause of the above flaws. Perhaps the day will come when philatelic studies will receive sufficient attention to warrant the interest of some groups who will undertake to underwrite such worthy writings as this.

The book contains much material that is new. The Menshevik Government definitive stamps have been thoroughly studied and their plating presented so as to enable the beginner to follow it easily. Many old ideas as to the legitimacy of certain overprinted issues of the Menshevik Government have been upset and proof provided of their true status. The catalogue editors, in particular, should study this book for proper revisions. And it will well repay a reading by collectors looking for new fields. We are of the opinion that works such as this should receive every encouragement possible because in present day Philately there is too little of this type of true philatelic research.

H. D. S. H.

Catalogue of Postage Stamps, 1951-52; published by Bombay Philatelic Co., Sambava Sir Pherozshah Mehta Rd. Fort, Bombay.

It has not been our practice to note price lists published by the trade in other than cursory fashion. But in this case we are departing from our usual custom because this price list of British Empire Stamps is more than an ordinary offering sheet. The Bombay Philatelic Company, pioneers of the stamp trade in the East, have established a New York office. This allows us to compare current prices between America and India. It is interesting to note that many of the prices, reflecting the Indian market, are considerably above those in the Scott catalogue. This is particularly true with the stamps of India and the Indian States. As India is the source of supply of this type of material, this discrepancy should be brought to the attention of the editors of the Scott Catalogue, so that our catalogue can become a better guide. It is a well-known fact that superb Indian material no longer sells at any discount from Scott prices but, rather, commands a premium.

Specialists in the Japanese Occupation stamps for Burma and Malaya will find this especially valuable because it provides a complete listing of the recognized varieties, which is incomplete in Scott. It is even more comprehensive than the listing in Gibbons. Again the prices on these Occupation stamps are more realistic than those in Scott for the limited material that it lists.

H. D. S. H.

The Postage Stamps of

NEPAL

By

E. A. SMYTHIES, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L.
L. E. DAWSON, F.R.P.S.L.
H. D. S. HAVERBECK

(Continued from Page 194.)

CHAPTER IV

THE PICTORIAL ISSUE, 1 OCTOBER, 1949

The issue of 1949 marks a turning point in the philately of Nepal. For the first time in nearly 70 years, a series of pictorial stamps were issued. There are eight values illustraing some of the shrines and temples for which Nepal is justly famous. While the Kingdom of Nepal stretches for 500 miles from east to west and 100 miles from north to south, the beautiful valley of Nepal, wherein beats the real pulse of the Nepalese nation, and in which is situated Kathmandu, the principal seat of the Nepalese Government, is only 15 miles in length and 13 miles in breadth. Within this small area stand most of the principal temples of Nepal, which are among the chief glories of the country.

The issue also includes a ninth stamp of 1 rupee value, which is an enlargement of the well known Siva Mahadeva design that has been used in Nepal since 1907.

The stamps were printed at the Security Printing Press, Nasik, India. The process used was that commonly employed for the Indian stamps themselves, namely, offset lithography. They are printed on an unwatermarked white wove paper and perforated 13½ x 14 (2 pice to 8 pice), 13½ (16 pice to 32 pice) or 13 (1 rupee).

The following description of these stamps was written by Mr. Smythies for The British Weekly, "Stamp Collecting":

2 pice brown. Swayambhunath: (Fig. 20, Type 1)

Of all the Buddhist temples, this is the oldest, finest and most perfect. Its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, but it was almost certainly in existence in the time of Asoka (250 B.C.). Legend describes its origin as follows:—Once the valley of Nepal was a great lake (this is undoubtedly true), and as the waters gradually dried up, one of the first objects in the valley to emerge was the top of a small hill, on which appeared a lotus flower, the sacred flower of the Buddhists. On this site was built this ancient temple.

The *chaitya,* which forms the main structure of the temple, is an enormous *solid* hemisphere of brick and earth, supporting a lofty conical spire, the top of which is capped by a pinnacle of copper-gilt, and on the four sides of the base are painted the two eyes of Buddha. According to local belief, as far as these eyes can see land may never be ploughed with oxen, but may only be dug by hand.

Situated in the very cloisters of Swayambhunath there is a purely Hindu temple (clearly visible in the 2 pice stamp) dedicated to the Goddess Devi Sitla (the goddess of Smallpox) which was built by the Buddhists!

4 pice green. Pashupatinath: (Fig. 20, Type 2)

Pashupati is a picturesque collection of temples and shrines about three miles northeast of Kathmandu, on the banks of the Bagmati river. Here this stream passes through a narrow gorge, which may appro-

priately be called "the Valley of Shadow," for Pashupati is truly the doorway of death. So holy is this place that the one great desire of the pious Hindu is to gasp out his last breath on the steps of the temple, with his feet lapped by the swirls and eddies of the sacred stream. And so, lying about in corners and recesses are people in the last stage of life, tortured perhaps in body but happy in mind because they have been spared to die within the holy precincts of Pashupati.

6 pice carmine-pink. Tri-Chundra College: (Fig. 20, Type 3)

This (comparatively) modern building is called after its founder, Maharaja Chundra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (the father of the present Maharaja). It provides the highest standard of education in Nepal.

8 pice vermilion. Sri Mahabuddha Temple: (Fig. 20, Type 4)

This is another Buddhist temple in the middle of the ancient town of Patan, most elaborately carved with thousands of figures of Buddha. In the great earthquake of 1933-34 this temple more or less collapsed, and when clearing away the debris, in the foundations was discovered an ancient parchment (dated about 250 B.C.) giving detailed and exact plans of the building, by means of which it was in fact rebuilt!

16 pice purple. Sri Guhesori Temple: (Fig. 20, Type 5)

24 pice carmine. Sri Krishna Temple: (Fig. 20, Type 7)

These two stamps show groups of ancient Hindu shrines and temples in the town of Patan. These were built by the Newar Kings, before the conquest of Nepal by the Gurkhas.

20 pice blue. View of Kathmandu: (Fig. 21, Type 6)

The visitor's first glimpse of the Valley of Nepal is gained from the top of a 7,000-foot pass, and the panorama of golden pagodas, brown temples, white palaces and red hamlets seen in a romantic setting of blue hills and green fields, is indescribably beautiful. Far away on the northern horizon rises the great Himalayan range of snowclad peaks, a stretch of 200 miles of everlasting snow, and in front of a majestic series of smaller mountains, tier upon tier, in bold relief against the clear blue sky, sloping down to the very edge of the Valley. Kathmandu, the capital, lies in the heart of this wonderful scenery.

32 pice ultramarine. Sacred Fishponds of Balaju: (Fig. 20, Type 8)

About one mile to the north of Kathmandu there is a group of sacred ponds and fountains, fed by perpetual springs. The ponds are full of *mahseer fish,* up to 15 or 20 lb. weight.

1 Rupee, orange. An Enlargement of the Familiar Siva Mahadeva Motif. (Fig. 20, Type 9) The date of this stamp is Samvat 2005 (1948 A. D.) but it was issued in October, 1949 with the new pictorial stamps.

CHAPTER V

FORGERIES AND CANCELLATIONS

1. Forgeries

The following notes are made on some forgeries of the early Nepalese stamps seen in collections and dealers' stocks. Of the *Half Anna* value there are two distinct types. One is squat (22 by 16 mm.) the other too large (23½ by 16½ mm.), the correct measurement being 23 by 16 mm. In both the *Kukris* and bow of the central design are incorrect, as are also the letters in the bottom labels. The larger forgery is surrounded by an outer frame line 2 mm. from the design, and it also has a fancy and impossible postmark. It has been noted on pelure paper and also on thick paper, almost card, and is a very easy forgery to recognise. The squat variety, while avoiding the above absurdities, is also not difficult to distinguish from an original. Of the *One Anna* value at least three varieties have been seen:

(a) Printed in bright red, every detail of the design is wrong!



Figure 20. The pictorial issue of 1949.

(b) The lines across the outer frame resemble those of the "redrawn frame" variety (Plate IX of 1903), but the lettering is different, and the details of the centre are wrong (*e.g. one Kukri* only, pointing right, and the *Sripech* above the central disc is too flattened.) The paper is thin wove, but not the local hand-made paper. Seen in grey and blue and also *tete-beche*. This is a fairly good and deceptive forgery.

(c) A poor effort. There are no *Kukris* at all, the writing is almost illegible to a Nepali, and the outer frame lines are shaky and indistinct. Seen in *bright blue,* with barred post-mark.

The *Four Annas* value is represented by one design, which seems common, and has a family resemblance to the *One Anna* (*b*) forgery described above, *e.g.,* too few lines in the outer frames, letters somewhat different to the original, and the details of the central design indistinct and incorrect. Specimens have been seen in *dark green* and *pale yellow-green* on very thin paper, with a faked post-mark of bars.

Forgeries of the *Two Annas* value have not yet been seen, but no doubt they exist. There are no indications to suggest that these forgeries were made in Nepal to deceive the postal authorities and to defraud the revenue. On the contrary, the existence of *tete-beche* pairs, fancy postmarks, and papers that are not the local hand-made variety, clearly suggest that they originated outside the boundaries of Nepal, to deceive stamp collectors.

Forgeries of the locally printed pice denominations of the "Sri Pashupati" design are known. They can be distinguished easily from the genuine by reference to the value panels. They show for all denominations the characters of the 2 pice. The only two which are likely to deceive are the 2 pice itself and the error of color, the 2 pice in green. These can be distinguished from the genuine by the paper, which, for the genuine is smooth, white wove, while the forgery is on grayish paper with a slightly shiny surface. These forgeries were probably manufactured with an eye to defrauding the Post rather than for deceiving collectors.

2. Cancellations

The postmarks found on the stamps of the first types vary considerably. Ten different kinds are described below, but others certainly exist:

(i) Double Whorl, right-handed, of five curved lines, enclosing a Devanagari "N," न in the centre; 27 mm. diameter. This is a most remarkable and effective "killer." (Fig. 21, Type 3)

(ii) Square postmark of nine broad bars, with a Devanagari letter inside; 20 mm. (Fig. 21, Type 2) (Fig. 21, Type 8)

(iii) Large circular seal of broad concentric circles and bars, with न in centre; 24 mm. diameter (other letters may exist.)

(iv) Thin circle enclosing nine thin bars, with न in centre (other letters may exist). (Fig. 21, Type 1)

(v) Double hexagon; the outer measuring 22 mm. enclosing an inner hexagon of eight broad bars, in the centre an uncoloured न (Fig. 25)

(vi) Large circular cancellation, formed of eleven thick bars, with uncoloured न in the centre; 25 mm. diameter. (Fig. 21, Type 6)

(vii) Small hexagon, 17½ mm. across, enclosing a square; in the centre an uncoloured न.

(viii) Circular "Sun" postmark, with many rays; a Devanagari letter in the centre. (Fig. 21, Type 5)

(ix) Large circle cancellation, 27 mm. diameter, enclosing many thin bars, and with a large न in the centre. (Fig. 21, Type 7)

(x) Small rectangular seal, with truncated corners, 15½ mm. by 11½ mm., with lines and lettering inside, but the details are indistinguishable. (Fig. 21, Type 4)

This seems to be a *private* seal, as is probably a somewhat similar *oval* seal, 13 mm. by 9 mm., and a *bar* seal, 3½ mm. broad, length unknown, seen upon some of the "Sri Pashupati" stamps. The Postal authorities in Kathmandu have explained that in the smaller offices, where postmarks had not been supplied, the postmaster was instructed to cancel stamps in pen and ink, or to use his private seal. Pen cancellations invariably denote postal use, as no Nepalese stamp was ever used fiscally.

Later postmarks are circular, generally of large size, with the name of the post office around the top and the date in a band across

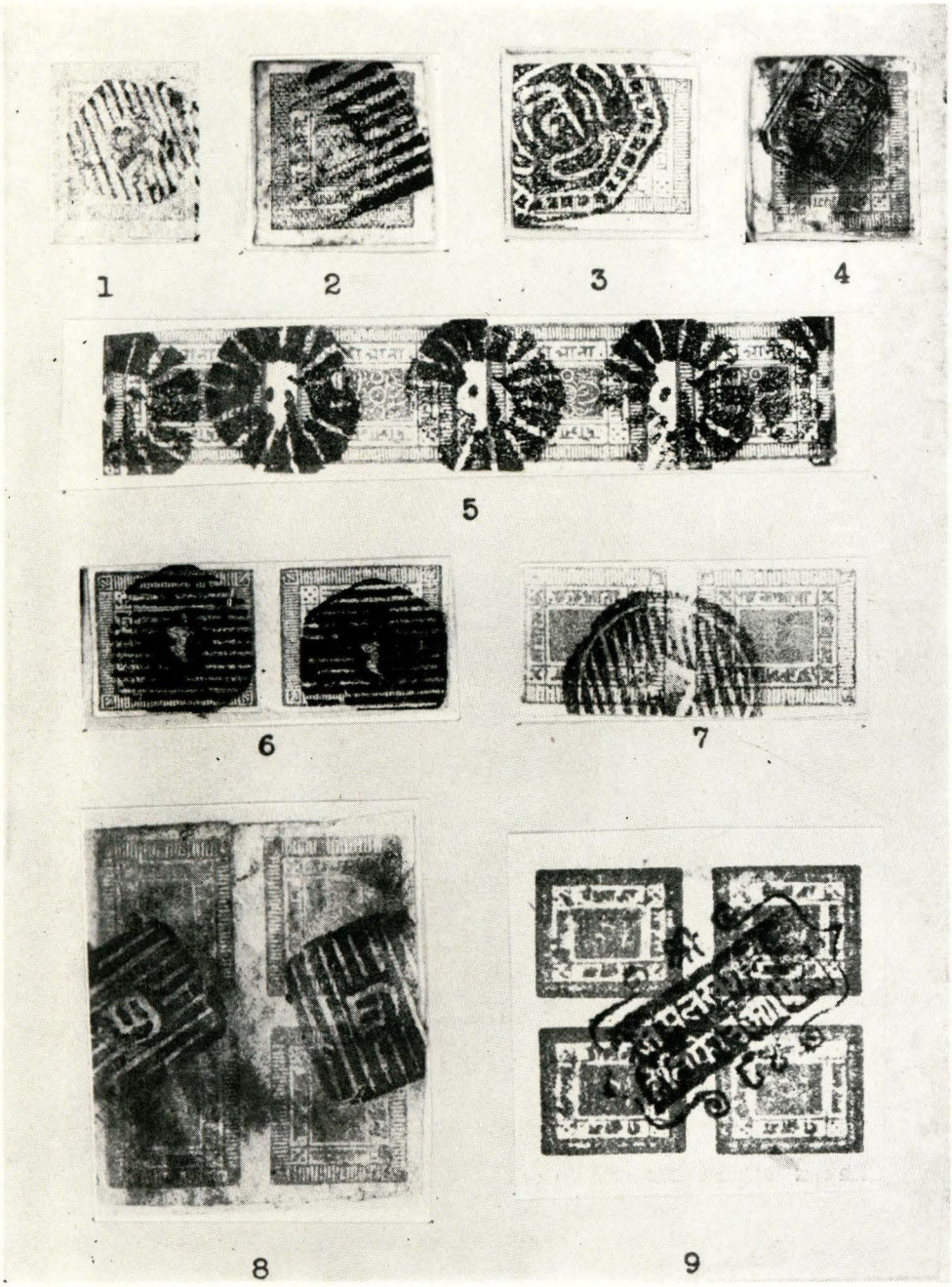


Figure 21. Cancellations of the Native Post Office.

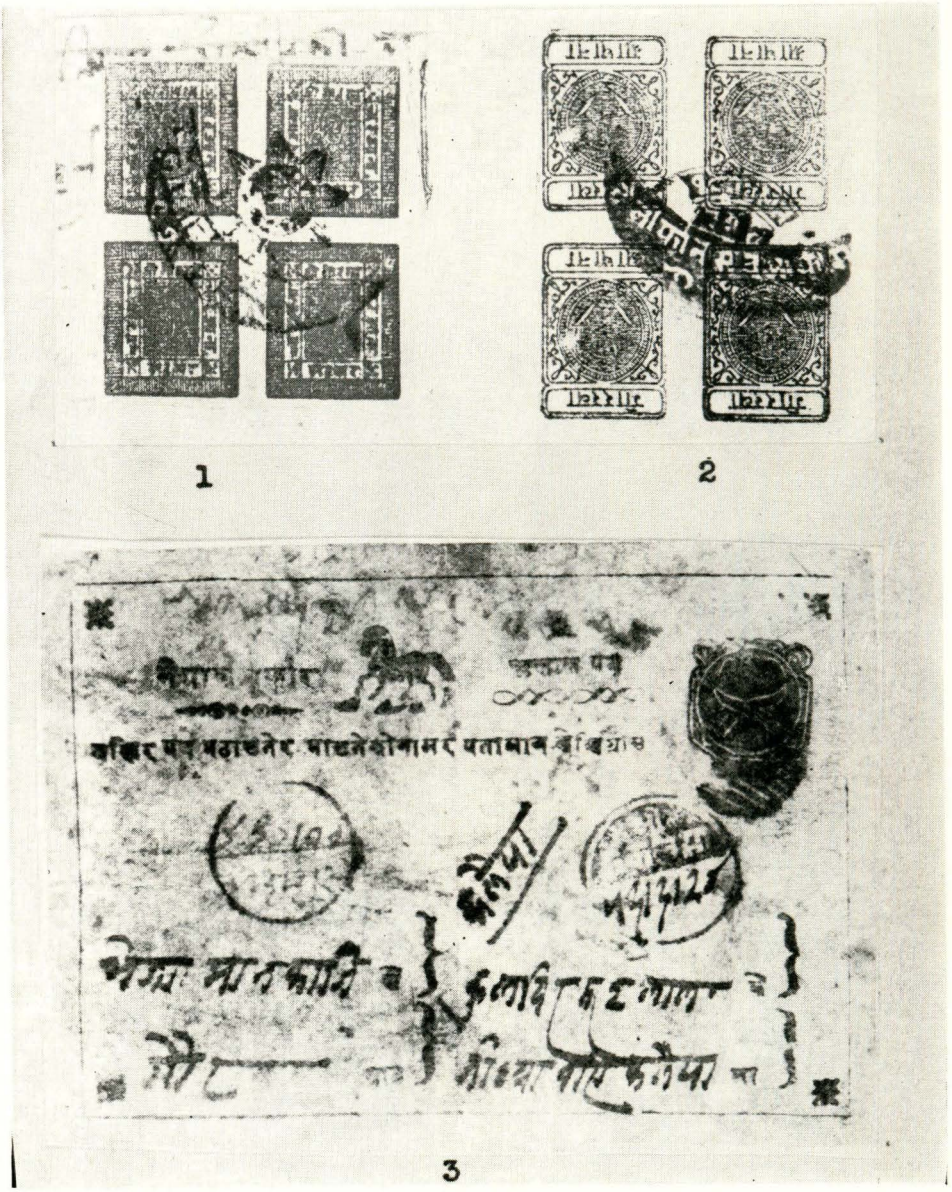


Figure 22. Cancellations of the Native Post Office. The top row shows the typical telegraphic cancellations.

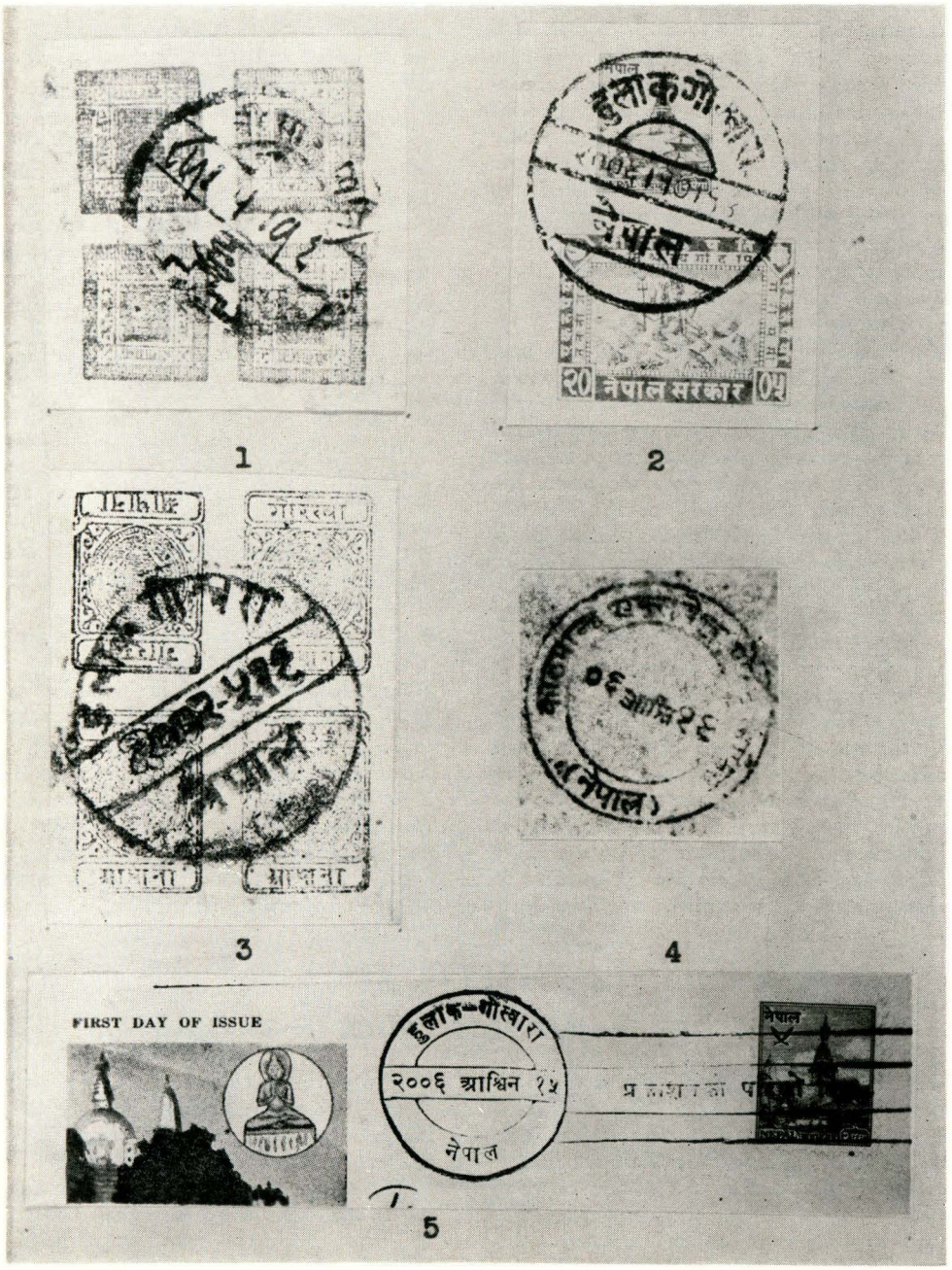


Figure 23. Cancellations of the Native Post Office. Contemporary types.

the centre, some have नपाल . "Nepal," in a straight line below the date band. Some have a circular "Sun and crescent" at the top. Diameters are 34 mm., 36 mm., 38 mm., and 44 mm. (Fig. 23, Type 1 + 3)

The most striking of these later cancellations is one found upon the 1907 Perkins Bacon stamps. This consists of a circle measuring 24 mm. in diameter, in the upper half of which are two lines of Gurkhali, the first having SRI followed by a star, and the second being the name of the post office. These inscriptions are uncolored. The lower half of the circle is left blank, for the date to be written by hand. (Fig. 22, Type 3)

On the pictorial issue we find that new types of cancellations have been introduced. The first of these is a double lined circle, 31½ mm. in diameter, with the Devanagari inscription running three quarters of the way around the circle and a date bar across the central portion. (Fig. 23, Type 2) The second is a double lined circle, 29 mm. in diameter, with an attached streamer of killer bars and Devanagari characters between the second and third bars. This type has so far been seen struck only in violet on philatelic first day covers of the pictorial issue. It may be a special cancellation which was used only for this purpose. (Fig. 23, Type 5) The third type currently found is a large circle, 40 mm. in diameter, with the name of the post office in an arc at the top and the characters for Nepal in a straight line at the bottom. Between these two is a narrow straight line date. Again the entire mark is in Devanagari lettering. (Fig. 23, Type 4)

The cancellations used for stamps on telegraph forms during the 1917-1918 period, and also up to a short time ago still in use for this purpose, were two; one for the Head Office and the other in the Sub-offices. They are described below:

A: Head Office. A large crescent containing a colorless inscription reading "Telephone Head Office" rendered phonetically in Devanagari characters. Below is the date "74," corresponding to 1917 A. D., the year that the telephone system was inaugurated. There is a scroll on each side to fill up the space below the inscription. Above the crescent is a large sun-face surrounded by eight triangular rays. Between the sun and the crescent is the honorific "Sri." (Fig. 22, Type 1)

B: Sub-offices. A large crescent as before, but this contains only the phonetic inscription "Telephone suboffice." Above is a curved band with "1974 Sal" (1974 year), the space between the band and the crescent being occupied by "Sri", flanked by scrolls. (Fig. 22, Type 2)

These cancellations usually were hit upon four stamps at a time, because so many stamps had to be used in large blocks and even sheets to pay the telephone charges.

There is one other type of telegraphic cancellation which may occasionally be found. This originates in the town of Amlekhgunj (Settlement of Emancipated Slaves). It consists of a large rectangle surrounded by scroll ornamentation. This mark seems to be of considerable rarity. (Fig. 21, Type 9)

CHAPTER VI

THE BRITISH INDIAN POST OFFICE IN KATHMANDU

The British Indian Post Office is the most important and busiest Post Office in Nepal. All postal matter going to or coming from India or abroad, to or from Kathmandu and most of Nepal, except for a few outlying border districts, has to pass through there. It is a branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department that dates from very early times.

Robson Lowe in his book "Indian Stamps Used Abroad" records a prestamp cancellation of 1816. This offers evidence that this Post Office probably dates back to the first appointment of a British Resident in Nepal, i.e. before 1830.

The procedure for collecting and dispatching Nepal mail from this Post Office is as follows. Ordinary unregistered mail destined for India and beyond is collected daily at various Nepal Post Offices (stamped with Nepal stamps) and sent to a small Post Office at the gates of the Legation. From here the

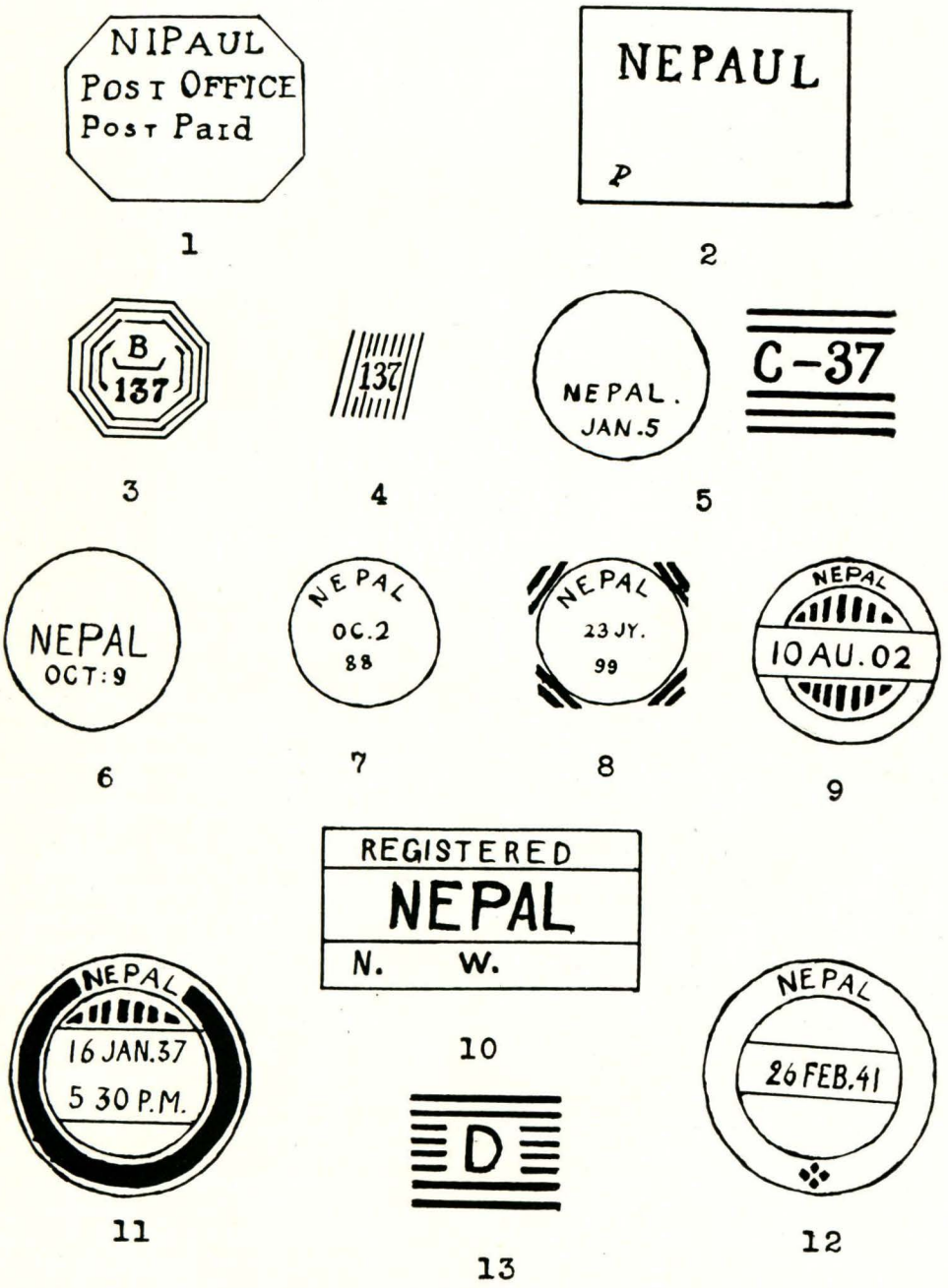


Figure 24. Cancellations of the British Post Office. Early types.

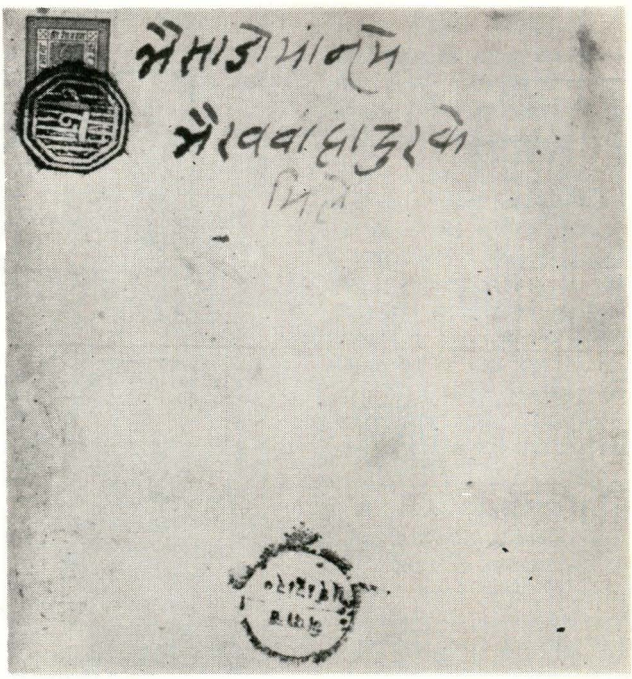


Figure 25. A Typical envelope of the Native Post Office.

postbags are taken once a day in the afternoon, 100 yards or so to the Legation Post Office. All registered mail for India or abroad has to be posted individually at the Legation Post Office, not at Nepal Post Offices.

The stamps of Nepal are accepted as prepaid to destination in India. But letters destined for abroad must either be posted in the Legation Post Office, franked only with Indian postage, or, if posted in the Nepal Post Office, must in addition to the Nepal stamps bear the necessary Indian stamps to carry it to its destination. This is necessary as Nepal is not as yet a member of the Universal Postal Union.

Kathmandu lies 75 miles from the Indian frontier. Originally the mail bags were carried by runners the whole distance in two days, one or more of the runners (as usual in India) carrying also a spear and jingling bells to frighten away wild animals. About 25 years ago communications between Kathmandu and the Indian frontier were improved by the construction of a narrow gauge railway to the foothills from Raxaul, and two lengths of motor road, but up to 1947 about 20 miles of the journey was still done by runners, who carried the mail bags daily over two high passes of 7000 ft., except when the road was blocked by monsoon floods or winter snow.

The Post Office at Kathmandu was originally and remained for many years a Residency Post Office. About 1923 it became a "Legation" Post Office. In 1948, when the British Legation became an Embassy, the Post Office came under the control of the Indian Embassy of the new Dominion of India. These changes coincide with changes of cancellations and postmarks allotted to the Post Office.

As previously mentioned, the earliest cancellation known was dated 1816. Later handstruck stamps came in use in 1833 and 1837. The latter is known struck in red. (Fig. 24, Types 1 & 2) Indian lithographed stamps of 1854-57 period are known on Nepal covers with either, (1) a rhomboid of dots or (2) "B/137" in a spider web. (Fig. 24, Type 3) Later on, various types of Indian Postmarks were used, characterised by the specific Nepal

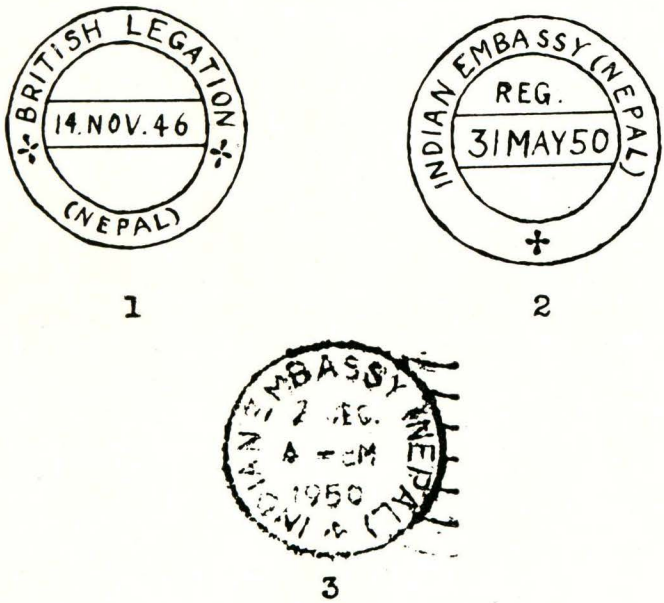


Figure 26. Cancellations of the British and Indian Post Offices, Legation and Embassy markings.

number, "137." Renouf's supplement No. 1 mentions "types 7, 10 and probably 9 with 137." (Fig. 24, Type 4)

Between 1873 and 1880 a type 32 obliterator was used with "C-37" (Fig. 24, Type 5) In 1894 a simple round postmark is known, 20 mm. in diameter, with just "Nepal" and the date. (Fig. 24, Type 7) This has not been recorded before. Fig. 24, Type 13 is also found in conjunction with Fig. 24, Type 6. The squared circle with bars is also recorded from Nepal in 1899 (Fig. 24, Type 8) Later still, named and dated circular cancellations were used. (Fig. 24, Types 11 & 12). In 1923 and up to 1947 the usual cancellation read, "British Legation (date (Nepal)" in a double circle. (Fig. 26, Type 1). Finally in 1948 the postmark was again changed to, "Indian Embassy (date) (Nepal)" (Fig. 26, Type 2), a single circle, 25 mm. in diameter, with the same inscription, combined with seven wavy lines about 40 mm. long. This is still in use. (Fig. 26, Type 3)

This list of cancellations is probably not complete, but it is fairly comprehensive. The gradual change from Residency to Legation and now to Embassy is an interesting point in the history of Nepal. It was the Indian Embassy which in 1950 gave sanctuary to the King of Nepal when he escaped from his Palace.

It is not proper to close this chapter without some reference to the combined frankings. As already noted, a letter destined for an address outside of India was required to bear Indian franking, consequently combinations with Indian stamps are fairly common. There is another form of combination which is very interesting and rare. This is the combination with the stamps of Tibet. There is a large colony of Nepalese merchants resident within the borders of Tibet. While most of their correspondence is carried directly across the passes by courier to Nepal and hence does not require postage, a small amount is sent via India, through Kalimpong and the Indian Postal Agency in Gyantse. These letters require only the Nepalese stamps to carry them to Gyantse, but if they are addressed to Lhasa or any other up-country city, the Tibetan postage must be paid by the affixing of a Tibetan stamp. Such combination covers are rare, forming an interesting addition to any collection of Nepal.

(To be Concluded.)

SECRETARY'S PAGE

Meeting of June 20th, 1951

This was CAPEX DAY at The Collectors Club—an all-day celebration held in honor and in support of The Canadian International Stamp Exhibition to be held in Toronto in September.

The high-lights of the celebration came during the evening session when there were talks by leading Canadian Philatelists and extremely interesting exhibits, as well as the same from Mr. Mills of the Canadian Post Office Department and The Hon. George Fulford M. P. At the end of the program this picture was taken.



Seated (left to right). *Leslie Davenport,* Gen. Manager, CAPEX; *John J. Britt,* Vice Pres., Collectors Club; *Vincent Greene,* Pres. of CAPEX; *Edwin E. Elkins,* Treas., Collectors Club; and *Walter S. Bayley,* Chairman of International Jury, CAPEX.

Standing (left to right) *Prescott H. Thorp,* U. S. Agent, CAPEX; *William R. Rankin,* Gov., Collectors Club; *H. D. S. Haverbeck,* Sec'y., Collectors Club; *Richard S. Bohn,* Pres., Collectors Club; *Hon. George Fulford, M.P.,* Honorary V. P., CAPEX; *L. J. Mills,* Superintendent, Financial Branch of the Canadian Post Office Department; *Jacob S. Glaser, Dr. George Camnitzer* and *Stephen G. Rich,* all Governors, Collectors Club.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Scott's Popular Catalogue, 1951.

The Postage Stamps of Georgia, by William E. Hughes and P. T. Ashford.

Stamps of Great Britain. The Line Engraved Issues,—by R. C. Alcock, Ltd.

Mail by Rail, by Briand Alden with Wm. Jefferson Dennis. Simmons Boardman Pub. Corp.

The following new member was elected at the Board of Governors Meeting held June 27th, 1951:

NO.

2939 Frederick A. Brofos, Great Barrington, Mass., Collects Norway, Great Britain, Postal Stationery.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1951

Oct. 3 — **Early Stamps of Spain** by **Mr. John H. Hall,** and **Early Stamps of Venezuela,** by **Lt. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham.**

17 — **The Engraving of a Stamp Design, Transfer Roll and the Plate,** by **Mr. Harry L. Peckmore.**

Nov. 7 — **Music in Philately,** by **Mr. Theodore E. Steinway.**

21 — **Confederate Postal History** as Illustrated by the Stamps, Covers and related material, by **Mr. Van Dyk MacBride.**

CANADA PERFORATED INITIALS

(Continued from Page 244.)

Supplementary List

The following is a list of firms for which either no stamp was available for illustration, or which cannot be identified at present with any of the designs shown. This list includes (a) names of firms (with dates of authorization) which have received permission from the Post Office Department to perforate their stamps with initials, and (b) names of firms known to have purchased perforating machines.

(a)

1. National Drug and Chemical Co., Montreal, P. Q.,—May 19, 1910.
2. A. McKim Co., Montreal, P. Q.,—April 22, 1911.
3. Fidelity and Casualty Co., New York, N. Y., November 2, 1911.
4. Pittsburgh Coal Co., Winnipeg, Man., —April 2, 1912.
5. Ottawa Electric Co., Ottawa, Ont.,-August 21, 1912.
6. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.,—November 16, 1912.
7. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Ottawa, Ont.,—February 8, 1913.
8. J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wisconsin,—May 20, 1913.
9. Dominion Trust Co., Regina, Sask.,—November 7, 1913.
10. Steele-Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man., —January 27, 1915.
11. Canadian Wholesale Dry Goods Association, Montreal, P. Q.,—March 10, 1926.

(b)

1. Chase and Sanborn, Montreal, P. Q.
2. DuPont.
3. Ontario Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.
4. Smith, Davidson, and Wright Co., Vancouver, B. C.
5. R. V. Winch and Co., Vancouver, B. C.

C. M. JEPHCOTT, a chemist with the Department of Health of Ontario, Canada, is a well-known philatelist of British North America. He is currently Secretary of CAPEX and a member of the International Jury. Dr. Jephcott informs us that despite his many years' interest in philately, this article on the Private Perforations on Canadian stamps is his first original study to be published. The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST regards it as a special privilege and is pleased to time its publication so closely with the Canadian International Exhibition.

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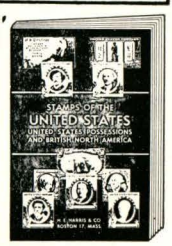
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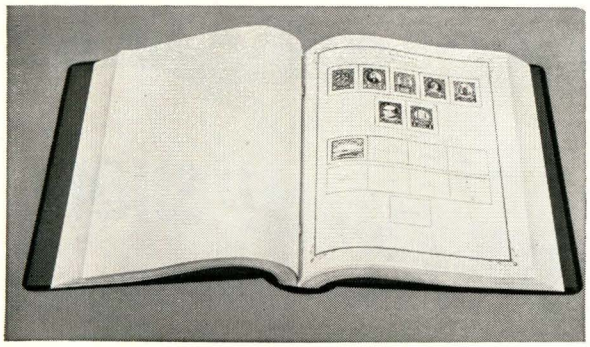
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